FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MAY 1984

Libya

Libya has "proof" that the "terrorists" killed in Tripoli 8 May were trained in Britain and the United States to carry out "sabotage," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told *LE MONDE* journalist Eric Rouleau. In statements to foreign newsmen quoted by JANA, Al-Qadhdhafi also alleged that the "terrorists" received support from the Sudanese Government. He asserted that Libya has the right to pursue its enemies "anywhere," observing that if the British or U.S. Governments wish to "export terrorism," "we will exercise our right to respond."

A statement by the National Front for the Salvation of Libya (NFSL) broadcast by Omdurman radio reported the "bold commando onslaught" by its fighters on Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in Tripoli. Acknowledging that "a large number" of the attackers were killed, the statement asserted that Al-Qadhdhafi will not escape every time, as NFSL fighters are "lying in wait for him in every corner of Libya."

Meanwhile, the Tunisian Government issued a "clarification" broadcast by Tunis radio in which it described the events in Libya as an "internal matter" and denied that Tunisia was used as a base or headquarters for "aggressive action" against Libya. The statement characterized Libya's "kidnapping" of three members of the Tunisian National Guard while on "normal patrol inside Tunisian soil" as "regrettable" and "an attempt to involve Tunisia in a matter which it is not connected with." The statement asked the Libyan authorities to free the guardsmen.

In a related development, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf denied a Libyan accusation that the PLO was involved in the incidents in Tripoli, calling it an attempt by the Libyan Government to "escape from its domestic crises," Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Lebanon

Cabinet Meeting — The first meeting of Prime Minister Rashid Karami's Cabinet will focus on drafting a policy statement and the Army issue, Beirut radio reported. Karami announced that the session will take place at the presidential summer headquarters in Bikfayya, according to the radio. He had earlier reached agreement with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt on security measures to ensure the safety of ministers traveling to and from the meeting, the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio disclosed.

Security/Military Situation — Reports from the south indicate that the Israelis are preparing for a "possible imminent withdrawal" to the Az-Zahrani River, Beirut radio announced on 10 May. Meanwhile, both the Israelis and Syrians continued to reinforce their positions in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to Voice of Lebanon radio. Regarding the U.S. clergyman kidnapped on 8 May, an anonymous caller told news agencies that the Islamic Jihad Organization abducted him and is determined to ensure that no American remains in Lebanon, the radio reported.

Israel

Herut List — David Levi, Moshe Arens, and Ari'el Sharon are the first three candidates in the Knesset list elected by the Herut movement center, Jerusalem radio reported. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir automatically heads the Herut list. In an interview with the radio, Sharon ascribed his move back upward in the list to the fact that Herut members' desire to beat the Alignment "got the upper hand over the desire to defeat me."

West Bank — The authorities uncovered a large arms cache in Ramallah including 170 Soviet-made hand grenades, Jerusalem radio announced. Meanwhile, the president of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce told the radio's Arabic service that a "misunderstanding" has arisen concerning temporary identity cards held by West Bank Arabs, adding that Israeli policy on the issue has not changed and that there is no deadline for cardholders to return to the West Bank except the date in their permits.

Gulf War

Efforts to save the burning Saudi tanker attacked by Iraqi planes on 7 May have been abandoned and the ship must be considered lost, salvage company officials disclosed in remarks reported by AFP. The director of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment warned in remarks reported by *GULF DAILY NEWS* that the tanker may explode and cause a major pollution problem in the Gulf.

Commenting on the recent attacks on Saudi tankers leased to foreign companies, Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said it will become "necessary" for Saudi Arabia to oblige its shipowners not to lease their vessels for carrying oil from Khark Island, although he noted that such a condition would be difficult to impose, KUNA reported. Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi, like Yamani attending an OAPEC meeting in Kuwait, told journalists that Iraq adheres to its ban on all tankers entering the military zone and cannot refrain from striking tankers because they are of a certain nationality, INA reported.

Pakistan

The Pakistani Government prohibited the country's press from publishing domestic political news in a move designed to "prevent a climate of confrontation," AFP reported citing a government spokesman. The ban was issued shortly after the opposition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy published resolutions criticizing President Ziaul Haq's government and coinciding with reports of clashes between police and students holding "violent" antigovernment demonstrations, the agency reported.

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Al-Wazir, Khalaf To Speak on Libyan Events

JN091141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 9 May (INA) — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, member of the Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in Tunis from Amman this morning. Palestinian sources informed the INA correspondent that Khalil al-Wazir and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, will hold a press conference in Tunis this afternoon in which they will speak about recent developments in Tripoli and refute Libyan claims in this regard.

Libyan Accusations Denied

JN091805 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 9 May 84

[Hasan al-Kashif dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Replying to the Libyan Government's accusations at a news conference held in Tunis, Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] said: The Libyan Government is trying to escape from its domestic crises. That is why it accuses us of being behind the incidents that occurred in Tripoli. At the news conference, Abu Iyad said that the PLO respects Tunisia — government, people, and territory — and highly values Tunisia's hosting of the Palestinian revolution. He added: For this reason, we will not use Tunisia as a base for confronting crises we have with some Arab parties. Abu Iyad said: The Libyan accusation, which is not substantiated by any evidence, is only an attempt to export a Libyan domestic crisis. Abu Iyad stressed that the PLO has nothing to do with what took place or with what will take place in Libya. Abu Iyad showed no signs of being upset and answered questions calmly.

On the Libyan Government's negative stand toward the PLO, Abu Iyad said: The Palestinian cause is a sacred cause and anyone who deals with it in a negative or hostile manner will be burned. Abu Iyad added: The Palestinian revolution does not interfere in Libya's domestic affairs, even though the Libyan media campaigns have not stopped. Abu Jihad spoke about Palestinian dialogue. He described the Algiers meetings as a step forward. He said that the second round of talks will begin on 12 May in order to define a political and organizational program and to set the date for the forthcoming PNC meeting. These talks will also focus on Palestinian-Arab relations and will define the dimensions and conditions of those relations.

Attack Allegations Called 'Ridiculous'

LD092033 Kuwait KUNA in English 1940 GMT 9 May 84

[By Nabil al-Baradi]

[Text] Tunis, May 9 (KUNA) — A senior Palestinian leader Wednesday described as ridiculous suggestions that he was involved in planning Tuesday's abortive armed attack in Tripoli. The PLO mainstream Fatah movement Central Committee member, Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), a close aide of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, said that allegations that he had anything to do with the raid were "a joke which is not worth replying to."

Speaking at a joint press conference with 'Arafat's military deputy, Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), Khalaf said that the PLO's respect for Tunisia, from where the attack was apparently launched and where 'Arafat's wing of the movement is currently headquartered, made such a notion out of the question.

Khalaf and Al-Wazir focused on moves to reconcile Palestinian groupings, notably last month's inter-Palestinian Algiers talks which both officials described as positive. They pledged they would yield results that would herald Palestinian reunification.

Abu Iyad said that the next session of the talks, scheduled for May 12, might be enlarged to include PLO independents, the pro-'Arafat Arab Liberation Front, and the Palestine Liberation Front, which is opposed to the PLO chairman's policies, as well as the four groups which met at the first session: 'Arafat's wing of Fatah, the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP and DFLP), and the Palestine Communist Party.

But Khalaf reasserted his rejection of any dialogue with other Palestinian groups whose opposition to 'Arafat led to clashes last year, a move urged by the PFLP and DFLP.

Al-Wazir, for his part, said that while the first Algiers session had been wide-ranging, it did not discuss the thorny question of relations with Egypt, over which a major row erupted after 'Arafat's controversial visit to Cairo last December.

Although he praised the "very positive" changes which he said had overcome Egyptian policy towards Israel — notably Cairo's break with Costa Rica after it moves its embassy to Jerusalem — Al-Wazir denied reports quoting 'Arafat as expressing the wish to move his headquarters to Egypt.

The two were non-committal on another controversial Palestinian issue — the calling of a "popular conference" of 'Arafat supporters to appoint members to the Palestinian parliament (the Palestine National Council — PNC) to replace members who might not attend the forthcoming PNC session.

Al-Wazir said such a conference was "not unlikely," but did not elaborate on its proposed aims, saying simply that would help "strengthen the credibility of PNC resolutions." Al-Wazir revealed that a joint delegation of representatives of Algeria and South Yemen, both of whom have been actively engaged in inter-Palestinian and Palestinian-Syrian mediation, would go to Damascus on May 16 for further talks on the issue.

Khalaf added that his upcoming visit as part of a Fatah delegation to Moscow would prepare the way for a trip by 'Arafat to the Soviet Union, which has also been actively involved in mediation and whose stances on inter-Palestinian questions both officials praised.

Khalaf and Al-Wazir said that Moscow supported 'Arafat's refusal to talk with the breakaway within Fatah, but said that there were growing chances of a reconciliation with Syria following President Hafiz al-Asad's recent statement that there were no "personal differences" between him and 'Arafat.

'Arafat Leaves DPRK After Official Visit

JN091733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has left the DPRK after a 2-day official visit. Yesterday evening Abu 'Ammar held a joint meeting with both the DPRK and PRC presidents. The PRC president is currently visiting Pyongyang. During the meeting they discussed the situation in the Arab region, as well as the pressing issues and latest developments in the Palestine question. They also discussed means of strengthening struggle relations supporting the Palestinian people's march of struggle to regain their national and inalienable rights. During this meeting both the DPRK and PRC presidents reaffirmed their support for the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's just struggle under the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative, in order to achieve their national and inalienable rights — the foremost of which are the rights to self-determination and the right to return to and establish their independent state.

During a dinner banquet which the DPRK president held in honor of the Palestinian leader, Abu 'Ammar called again for holding an international conference on the Middle East under UN auspices. He said that such a conference must be attended by all the concerned parties in the Arab-Zionist conflict and by the UN Security Council member states.

Begins Bangladesh Visit

OW091814 Hong Kong AFP in English 1750 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Dhaka, May 9 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today for a visit to Bangladesh. Mr 'Arafat was expected to visit the northwestern District of Rangpur, hometown of Bangladesh President Hussain Mohammad Ershad. Last Saturday, Mr 'Arafat made a brief stopover here on his way to Beijing and had talks with the Bangladeshi president on the latest situation in the Middle East.

PLO Factions Preparing for Algiers Conference

PM090934 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 May 84 p 1

[*ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* correspondent report: "Initiatives To Salvage Palestinian Dialogue and Reconciliation With Syria"]

[Text] Amman — The largest-scale activity the Palestinian arena has ever witnessed was launched in several Arab capitals yesterday preparatory to the expanded dialogue conference. The conference was scheduled to be held in Algiers next Wednesday, but was postponed until 16 May to enable all the parties to organize themselves and agree on a formula to restore the unity of the PLO, which has been split by disputes since the Palestinians left Beirut last year. Several delegations have paid visits to different places in order to continue efforts to reach minimum agreement.

In an exclusive statement to *ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, a responsible Palestinian source said that a delegation representing the Fatah movement headed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) arrived in Algiers last night and held a prolonged meeting with Algerian officials. This was preceded by the arrival of a delegation representing the Democratic Alliance [comprising PFLP and DFLP], consisting of Nayif Hawatimah and Salih Ra'fat. Following the talks which the Algerian leaders held with the two Palestinian sides, 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, member of the Yemeni YSP Politburo, and Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Algerian FLN Secretariat General, will pay a quick visit to Damascus on Tuesday. They will meet with a number of Palestinian and Syrian officials to prepare for the expanded dialogue conferene and to clear the air between the Syrians and the Fatah movement in order to ensure the success of the Algiers conference.

The responsible Palestinian said that Palestinian activities have also covered a number of socialist countries. A delegation representing the Democratic Alliance, consisting of PFLP Deputy Secretary General Mustafa az-Zabadi, Salah Ra'fat, and Taysir Qubba'ah, has arrived in Moscow. The Fatah movement delegation, headed by Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] and consisting of Fatah Central Committee member Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas]; director of the PLO bureau in Aden, 'Abbas Zaki; and director of the PLO bureau in Berlin, Dr 'Isam Kamil, is due to arrive in Moscow within the next 2 days at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The visit to Moscow by Palestinian delegations representing both sides of the dispute is in order to hold separate meetings with Soviet officials who are following the dissident movement and seeking to bring views closer. The Palestinian activities have also included the arrival in East Berlin yesterday of PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash and Bassam Abu Sharif, who visited Bulgaria, which is also currently being visited by the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF] secretary general, Tal'at Ya'qub.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that bilateral and tripartite meetings have been held in Damascus between the opposition alliance [factions opposed to 'Arafat] and the Democratic Alliance, in which Fatah dissidents have participated. Contacts are now taking place between the various parties regarding the attendance of the factions in these two organizations at the expanded Palestinian dialogue conference. It was decided in principle not to invite the dissidents to the conference after Fatah vetoed their participation. Palestinian sources in Damascus said that DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah has carried to Algiers a working paper, which he will submit to the dialogue conference, containing the approval of all the revolution factions for the basis on which the dialogue is to be conducted.

PLO Official Comments on Damascus Talks

JN091233 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 9 May 84 p 1, 21

[Excerpts] Damascus — Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, head of the PLO's Higher Council for Education, Culture, and Science, and PLO Executive Committee member, has concluded a working visit to Damascus. During this visit, he held talks following working consultations in Amman which come within the framework of a comprehensive course designed to settle the PLO

crisis. While in Damascus, Dr ad-Dajani met with PLO Executive Committee members residing there and a number of Palestinian leaders. He also met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Regarding his meeting with Khaddam, Ad-Dajani said that he comprehensively reviewed the situation in the Arab and Palestinian arenas in light of recent developments which have come closer toward removing the obstacles that prevented the Syrian-Palestinian meeting on a central level. He added: We found that the brothers in Syria completely understand the Palestinian situation. He said that they showed concern about PLO unity within the framework of the joint pan-Arab struggle against imperialism and the Zionist entity. In light of the information it has received, *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* can confirm that there is a serious intention that Syria will participate, as an observer, in the forthcoming Palestinian dialogue conference. This participation, which will take place after preparatory contacts, will be similar to the PDRY and Algerian participation.

Arab Foreign Ministers To Meet in Tunis 19 May

JN091902 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 9 May (INA) — The Arab foreign ministers emergency conference will convene here on 19 May. The INA correspondent in Tunis has learned that the Arab League Secretariat circulated a memorandum to Arab countries today, officially informing them about the date of this conference. The Arab League memorandum also mentions that the seven-member Arab ministerial committee, the committee that has been entrusted with following the Iraqi-Iranian war, will also meet during this conference. The Arab foreign ministers emergency conference will discuss the possibility of convening the 13th Arab summit and will decide its venue and date.

AR-RA'Y Reports Journalists Deny Meeting

JN090802 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 May 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — A responsible source for the Arab Journalists Federation has denied that a meeting took place in Amman between the federation and any Arab federations. The source added that during the period of offering condolences on the death of the late Hanna Muqbil, there was general discussion on the ways of protecting the lives of journalists and the need for honoring Hanna Muqbil through a commemoration ceremony. The idea of the ceremony is to denounce acts of terrorism against journalists, attempts on their lives, and all attempts against freedom of thought and opinion. A responsible source at the Jordanian Journalists Association has said that no meetings were held in Amman among Arab press associations. The source added that the Jordanian Journalists Association is concerned about the unity of the Arab Journalists Federation and Arab press associations.

OAPEC Ministerial Council Concludes Meeting

LD091508 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (SPA) — The 32d meeting of the OAPEC Ministerial Council was concluded today in Kuwait. The meeting began earlier today. A press statement issued after the meeting said that the council perused a report on the achievements of the organization since its inception until 1983. It looked into a preliminary study prepared by the general secretariat in connection with opening a branch of the organization in Tunisia. The council also agreed to the participation of the organization ideologically in the present seminar organized by the Arab intellectual forum in collaboration with some Asian institutes, in addition to looking into the steps taken to hold the third Arab conference on energy and approving the final accounts of the organization.

Results of Meeting

LD091742 Kuwait KUNA in English 1557 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 9 (KUNA) — The Ministerial Council of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) concluded its 32nd session here Wednesday by expediting the consultants to end special studies on the creation of the Arab ship repairs company, according to an OAPEC press release.

The conferees postponed signing of the agreement and its basic bylaws until necessary studies were completed which are scheduled to be tabled at the council's next meeting, the release explained.

It added the conferees, meeting under Syrian Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth Dr. Ghazi Durubi, chairman of the current OAPEC session, reviewed a report on the organization's accomplishments since its establishment and until the end of 1983.

The council considered a preliminary study prepared by the General Secretariat on opening a branch for OAPEC in Tunis and called on the secretariat to complete studying the issue in the light of the organization's forthcoming five-year plan, the official statement noted.

The release underlined that after reviewing the ministerial committee's report, the council agreed on considering 1984 and 1985 as years of study in preparation of the organization's five-year plan from 1986 to 1990.

The conferees decided in this respect that the organization's 1985 budget should not exceed that of 1984 and that the committee will continue performing its duties until the end of 1985 with Algeria included as member, the release went on.

The council took note of the adopted steps for convening the third Arab energy conference and agreed on the organization's financial contribution and participation in a seminar to be sponsored by the Arab intellectual forum in cooperation with a number of Asian institutes, the release said.

OAPEC council endorsed the final accounts of the organization, the judicial panel and the Arab oil training institute, the release pointed out, adding that the Board of Trustees at the institute was assigned to directly invite companies for the construction of the first stage of the institute's permanent headquarters in Baghdad.

The participants read and discussed reports by the General Secretariat on a number of specialized seminars it had organized and decided to hold the council's 33rd session in Kuwait on December 8, the release concluded.

Iraqi Oil Minister on Tankers, Khark Island

JN091449 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi has stated that Iraq will continue to strike oil tankers in the previously announced prohibited military zone.

In statements to the press following the conclusion of the 32d OAPEC Ministerial Council ordinary meeting today, Taqi added: We have said more than once that we cannot distinguish between a friendly tanker and an unfriendly one, and that there is a ban on any tanker entering the military zone. He said: We have no prior knowledge about the nationality of any tanker we strike.

In reply to a question on whether companies intentionally charter Saudi tankers in order to transport Iranian oil, the Iraqi minister said: We have no information confirming that this operation is intentional. However, Iraq cannot refrain from striking tankers because they are of a certain nationality, as Iraq has no prior information about the nationality of these tankers.

The Iraqi minister denied that the Saudi Government had prior knowledge of the tankers that were struck by the Iraqi fighter aircraft, or prior knowledge that they were used to transport Iranian oil. On the flow of oil through Syria, Taqi said: The Syrian side unilaterally violated the provisions of the agreement it concluded with Iraq.

The Iraqi minister refuted Syrian allegations that the suspension of the oil flow is a political matter. He stressed that the two have an agreement which has been unilaterally violated by one party, and this party is responsible for suspending the flow of Iraqi oil.

The Iraqi minister said that he expects world demand for oil to increase, and added that Iraq has not been exporting its full quota of oil in view of the circumstances of the war that is imposed on it. He denied that Jordan has put conditions on moving Iraqi oil through the port of Aqaba. He said that Iraq has taken measures to protect its industrial installations from any aggression. He stated that all Iraqi economic sectors are very well protected.

On strikes against Khark Island, the minister said: If Iraq decides to strike it, we will do so without hesitation.

GCC AFFAIRS

GCC Maneuvers Set for October in Saudi Arabia

GF100519 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10-11 May 84 p 2

[Text] Saudi Arabia's defence and aviation minister, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, said yesterday that joint military manoeuvres of the GCC were set for next October in Saudi Arabia.

He said the exercises were to be "aerial manoeuvres."

It was not clear in his statement to a reporter if land and sea forces would take part.

Saudi Arabia's U.S.-made advance warning and control system radar planes are believed to be the nucleus of a Gulf-wide air defence system, Arab diplomatic sources said.

Token forces from the GCC armed forces last October staged their first-ever joint manoeuvres in Abu Dhabi.

Only the UAE provided air cover during the Peninsula Shield manoeuvres.

Brief

Saudi King's Contribution to GCC — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah has announced that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has contributed 100 million Saudi riyals, or about $8.5 million, to build the GCC headquarters and the GCC secretariat general. [Excerpt] [Kuwait *AS-SIYASAH* in Arabic 6 May 84 GF]

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Saudi Princes, Arab Journalists

GF090628 Doha QNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 8 May 84 GF

[Excerpts] Manama, 8 May (QNA) — His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of Bahrain, received today Prince Muhammad ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince Sultan ibn Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, and Prince Sa'ud ibn Nayif, who are currently visiting Bahrain to attend the constituent assembly meeting of the Bahrain-Saudi Bank.

He also received the delegation of the Arab Lawyers Union, led by Faruq Abu 'Isa, the union's secretary general. During the meeting, Shaykh 'Isa expressed the hope that Arab solidarity and cohesion will be achieved to realize the Arab nation's goals. He also called on the union to intensify efforts to defend the Arab nation's causes and interests.

Joint Bank Established With Saudi Arabia

GF090625 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1920 GMT 8 May GF

[Excerpt] Manama, 8 May (WAKH) — The Bahrain-Saudi Bank, a Bahraini-Saudi shareholding company headquartered in Manama, Bahrain was established today. The bank's authorized capital is about 50 million Bahraini dinars distributed in the form of 50 million shares costing one Bahraini dinar each, half of which will be given to Bahrain and the other half to Saudi Arabia. The bank will provide all banking services and activities in Bahrain and abroad.

QATAR

New Zealand Foreign Minister Arrives in Doha

GF090908 Doha QNA in Arabic 0759 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 9 May (QNA) — Mr Warren E. Cooper, New Zealand foreign and overseas trade minister, arrived in Doha from Manama this morning, on a 1-day visit to the State of Qatar as part of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

Meets Amir

GF090909 Doha QNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Doha, 9 May (QNA) — Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received this morning His Excellency Mr Warren E. Cooper, New Zealand foreign and overseas trade minister, who is currently visiting Doha. During the meeting, which was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, the relations between the two countries and the means to develop them were reviewed.

Meets With Foreign Minister

GF091215 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, met at the Foreign Ministry this morning with Mr Warren Cooper, New Zealand minister of foreign affairs and overseas trade.

During this meeting they discussed relations between the State of Qatar and New Zealand and the means of strengthening these relations for the benefit of the two friendly countries. The two ministers also reviewed a number of international issues of mutual concern, foremost of which are the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war and the views of both sides on these issues.

The meeting was attended by a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry.

SAUDI ARABIA

AFP Reports Salvage Company Says 'Tanker Lost'

NC091653 Paris AFP in English 1556 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Rotterdam, The Netherlands, May 9 (AFP) — The Saudi tanker *Al-Ahud*, attacked Monday by Iraqi planes after being loaded with oil from Iran's Khark Island terminal, must be considered lost, officials of the Smit Internationale Salvage Company said here today. A spokesman for the company, which had offered to tow the vessel out of the Gulf war combat zone, said the ship was aflame from stem to stern and that all efforts to save it had been abandoned.

The company towed another Saudi tanker, the *Safina al-Arab*, which had also been attacked by Iraqi missiles, to a point some 30 miles off the coast of Bahrain. "The fire aboard this tanker is under control and we are now examining the possibilities of removing the 350,000 tons of crude oil still in the hold," a company spokesman said.

Tanker Ablaze; May Explode

GF100505 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 10-11 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] A top environment official warned yesterday that a Saudi oil tanker hit by a missile in the Gulf was in danger of exploding and causing a major pollution problem in the waterway.

'Abd al-Latif Zaydan, director of the regional Organisation for the Protection of the Marine Environment, said there was a "big possibility" the 117,710-ton tanker *Al-Ahud* would blow up and pollute the Gulf.

The vessel was apparently hit by a missile some 130 km southeast of Iran's Khark Island oil terminal in the northern part of the Gulf.

The tanker was still reported ablaze yesterday, although the Singapore-based company Selco, which has the salvage rights, said the fire had been brought under control.

Al-Ahud was the second Saudi-owned tanker to be hit by a missile in the Gulf in less than three weeks.

On April 25, the 178,000-ton *Safina al-Arab*, was hit as it sailed southwards, also after loading at Khark.

Riyadh Comments on Lebanese Cabinet Problems

LD061438 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 84

["Analysis" by Hamzah Muhsin as-Saqqaf]

[Text] Amid reports about the ministerial statement expected from the government of national coalition in Lebanon, which observers consider as the most important ministerial statement in the history of Lebanon since its independence, the security situation has revertedto the deterioration of recent days, although exhaustive efforts have been made to consolidate the cease-fire by separating the warring militias and opening the crossing points between the two parts of the capital Beirut.

Last night's breach of the security on the contact lines between the two parts of Beirut coincides with a development, which can be considered positive, in the field of political efforts toward consolidating the government of Mr Rashid Karami and its national coalition. This development was the reported agreement of Nabih Birri, the chairman of Shi'ite Amal, to participate in the national coalition government and to leave the issue of the situation in the south and combatting the Israeli occupation to the Lebanese patriotic forces. This means that Nabih Birri has given up his declared condition for participating in Mr Karami's government, which was that this government must include a new ministry for the affairs of the south. In fact, the course of events in the Lebanese arena gives observers the general impression that these events and their development have for a long time been governed by the policies of the axes and tied to their strongholds. This is what makes the establishment of a national coalition government a difficult matter and a hard policy.

Because of these matters, the explosion of the security situation in the Lebanese capital did not surprise anyone and the possibility that the chairman of Amal would join the national coalition government was not enough for optimism, because the exposure of West Beirut and the forces of The Lebanese Army's Sixth Brigade to the fire of the guns of the militias in East Beirut is one of the challenges that face the government of Mr Karami after the leadership of the Lebanese Front accepted joining this government in spite of the opposition of the front's military leadership.

This forces the explanation of the position of the militias in East Beirut as an element of pressure on the political position of the leadership of the Phalangists and the Ahrar Party which are known as the Lebanese Front, and against their acceptance to participate in the national coalition government. This stance has been repeated more than once since the announcement that the new government had been formed.

Many observers believe there is more than one indication pointing to the presence of the hand of the Israeli enemy in the fresh outbreak and in moving the security situation in a direction opposite to the national political efforts in Lebanon, especially since the announcement that the Lebanese president had commissioned Mr Rashid Karami to form the national unity government and that the various parties accepted participation. There is no doubt that such circumstances [words indistinct] the political situation in Lebanon, and what happens with the positions of the allied opposition, which are the positions each of Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri toward the situation in the south. All these are considered by observers as wrenches thrown into the works of the first government of its kind in Lebanon.

This is also one of the matters that makes the expected historic ministerial statement a difficult subject in the light of which the vote of confidence that Mr Rashid Karami hopes his government will get from parliament will be determined. In view of this

oscillation of the situation in Lebanon between hesitation and determination, the position of Kamil al-Asad, the speaker of the parliament, was cautiosly reserved, and he preferred to reserve his views on the coalition government until its expected meeting with parliament and the announcement of its ministerial statement, or, rather, its working program which will define its future direction and gradual mission.

Karami Praises Kingdom's Role

LD070904 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0655 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Riyadh 7 May (SPA) — The Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami praised the role which was played by the Kingdom towards solving the Lebanese crisis.

Mr Karami said, in an interview which was published by *AR-RIYAD* today, that he appreciates the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which has always stood by Lebanon during its troubles and which has given all the help it can in various fields.

The Lebanese prime minister stressed the insistence of his government on the continuation of the fraternal relations between the two countries and their development. Mr Karami also stressed the commitment of Lebanon to the Arab stance and to the unanimous Arab decision concerning the issues of destiny.

He said that the Lebanese shoulder the major responsibility in working towards the liberation of the south from the Israeli occupation according to self-created Lebanese security arrangements within the united Arab action and with the support of the international organizations and the friendly countries.

Mr Karami announced that broad lines of his government's policies are liberation, security, and reformation. The Lebanese prime minister expected that the problem of the participation of Mr Nabih Birri, the leader of Amal Movement will end within hours. He said that the contacts are continuing to confirm the formation of the government, and there are ample positive attitudes because everybody is willing to participate in the process of rescuing this country as its interests concern us all.

In reply to a question on whether he would disarm the militias and reconstruct the army on correct bases, Mr Karami said that there is no doubt that guaranteeing this course and the future of the security, development, and construction in Lebanon depend on withdrawing the arms and the armed and removing all the symptoms of violence from the people and the land. Therefore we will work towards this by creating trust on one hand, and on the other hand by preparing the citizens so that we restore our original course of joint fraternal living, and this will depend on the establishment of the able and just state. All the institutions, with the national army at their forefront, are a wall of security for the country and the guardians of the security of the citizens.

On the sectarianism in Lebanon, Mr Karami said that this subject has been extensively discussed in Lausanne and at the Damascus summit. He said I think that the broad lines and principles of such an agreement are now established and clear.

About a question about the expectations for holding new elections for the Lebanese parliament, Mr Karami said I do not think that this will happen very soon, it depends on the development of security and the national unity.

AL-JAZIRAH Comments on Israeli Threats to Syria

PM080829 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 1 May 84 p 3

[Editorial: "How Can We Deter Israeli Aggression"]

[Excerpts] Israel has been a constant source of tension in the Middle East, tension that sometimes reaches the point of explosion. This is a result of Israel's firm political convinction that it must always take the initiative in launching military aggression against the Arab states to prevent them from uniting their ranks and exploiting their massive resources and potentials in a military confrontation with it.

The Israeli defense minister has suddenly come up with a statement saying that "Syria will be defeated on the battlefield if it decides to fight Israel." Political and military analysts see this statement as a deliberate provocation and a sinister attempt to drag Syria into a military battle at a time and in a place of Israel's choosing.

The question is: Why has Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens chosen this particular time to provoke Syria and try to drag it onto the battlefield? One does not have to be a political or military genius to know the answer, which, in our opinion, is quite obvious. Israel can no longer tolerate Syria's positive role in Lebanon, a role which has been growing since the Damascus summit meeting between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

It is true that Syria's response to the Israeli provocation, as expressed by Syrian Defense Minister General Mustafa Talas, was firm and rose to the challenge, but that does not necessarily mean that the Syrian response will be the last Arab response to the Israeli provocations. Syria is an Arab confrontation state shouldering the responsibility of facing any Israeli aggression. When Israel launches an attack against one Arab state it usually carries it to more than one Arab state. The Arab states' 36-year experience in several wars confirms this fact.

The Israeli defense minister's recent threat to Syria is also a direct threat to the rest of the Arab states, whether they are on the confrontation lines or not. This means that the Arab states should take a serious and collective view of the Israeli threat. Experience has also taught us that Israel stops beating the war drums when it realizes that Arab collective power is greater than its own power and more than it can cope with. The whole world may see Israel refraining from committing any aggression when faced with the entire Arab collective power. The Arabs will discover that they can defeat Israel and wrest every inch of occupied territory from it if they know how to reconcile themselves, how to mobilize their might against Israel on any front, and how to force it to abandon its aggressive designs against them.

Calls for Islamic Unity

GF050900 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 May 84

[From press review]

[Text] Regarding the Zionist practices in the occupied territories, in its editorial today *AL-JAZIRAH* daily said: Through its crimes against the Arabs and Muslims and their Islamic sanctities in their lands which is occupied by it, Israel planted in their hearts an inferiority complex regarding its military power and used that complex to exploit the disputes and quarrels among the Arabs. By exploiting Arab disputes, Israel was able to plant in them this inferiority complex about its power until it became a [word indistinct] that does whatever it wants anytime any anywhere, against anything belonging to them including the religious sanctitities and even the holy Al-Aqsa Mosque.

AL-JAZIRAH continued by saying: It is not impossible or even difficult for the Arabs to cure themselves of this feeling regarding Israel's power. It begins with the source of weakness — the disputes and quarrels, which were Israel's entry for psychological and mental domination over them. If the Arabs and Muslims know how to overcome their disputes and to defeat the tendencies of animosity among themselves and how to begin the first step toward rapproachement, cohesion, agreement, solidarity, and cooperation, then they will know how to overcome and defeat Israel and return it back to its natural and real size and how to secure the peace and the security of their Islamic sanctitities against any aggression or challenge.

Protocol Signed With Turkey on Joint Investment

TA081536 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1520 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Jidda, 8 May (AA) — Turkey and Saudi Arabia will establish a joint venture under a protocol signed here Tuesday by Chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers Mehmet Yazar and his Saudi counterpart Sheikh Isma'il Abudawud. Those attending the ceremony included Turkish Minister of Industry and Trade Cahit Aral, currently in Saudi Arabia on an official visit.

The Turkish-Saudi joint investment company will make various investments in the two countries as well as in third countries. It will be a strictly private sector enterprise enjoying state support in both countries with an initial capital of 250 million dollars. It will be based in Turkey.

Aral Continues Contacts

TA091647 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Cahit Aral is continuing his contacts in Saudi Arabia. Aral left Jiddah for Riyadh today and met separately with Saudi Minister of Industry and Electricity 'Abd al-'Aziz az-Zamil, Minister of Commerce Sulayman as-Sulayyim, and Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Aba al-Khayl. Developing Turkish-Saudi economic relations and improving bilateral trade relations were discussed at the meetings. Aral will return to Jiddah this evening. He will visit Medina tomorrow and return to Turkey on Friday.

UAE

Zayid Addresses Military on Unification Anniversary

GF040900 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 May (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has called on the members of the Armed Forces to preserve all the accomplishments that the UAE people have achieved. He also called on them to adhere to the Islamic creed "from which we draw strength and determination to protect the homeland and its material and moral gains." In a speech on the anniversary of the unification of the UAE Armed Forces which will be published by the magazine *DIR'AL-WATAN [HOMELAND SHIELD]* in its latest issue on 6 May, his highness said: On the same day in 1976, the will of the sons of this homeland united and achieved the unity of the Armed Forces to complement the march of the great historical unity. "It is a dream which has been fulfilled and became true, thanks to the sincere will and intentions fulfilling the ambitions of the UAE people and their aspirations for unity and good," he said.

Zayid Receives Message From ROK President

GF091840 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAM) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received a written message from ROK President Chon Tu-hwan dealing with bilateral relations between the two countries and issues of mutual interest.

The letter was received by Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the president's office, during a meeting at his palace tonight with Chon Ik-hyon, member of the ROK National Assembly, secretary general in the ruling council and envoy of the ROK president.

The meeting was attended by Philip Choe, ROK ambassador to the UAE.

Investment Foundation Establishment Approved

GF071143 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 May 84

[Excerpt] Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Hamdan ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan presided over a cabinet meeting today. The cabinet approved a draft federal decree establishing an investment foundation in the UAE with authorized capital of 4.8 billion dirhams and a subscribed capital of 1.2 billion dirhams. The foundation will be called the Emirates Investment Foundation [mu'assasat al-imarat lil-istithmar]. The foundation will operate in all fields of investment within the UAE and abroad and will aim to strengthen and develop the national economy. The government will contribute 60 percent of the foundation's capital, while citizens who are shareholders in the Emirates Communications Establishment [mu'assassat al-imarat lil-ittisalat] — with

which the Emirates Investment Foundation is affiliated — will contribute 40 percent of the capital.

The authorized capital of the Emirates Investment Foundation will be distributed among 48 million shares. The nominal value of each share is 100 dirhams. The subscribed capital will be distributed among 12 million shares; the value of each share is 100 dirhams.

The cabinet also decided to encourage UAE students to join the Arab Maritime Transport Academy, headquartered in the city of Ash-Shariqah.

Briefs

Solar Power Plant — Work on the country's first solar energy plant is now under way in Abu Dhabi. The pilot plant, which will produce 80 tons of desalinated water a day, is considered to be the largest of its kind in the world. Informed sources have indicated the solar plant will be installed at the Umm an-Nar power station, and fabrication work is expected to be completed by next October. The solar plant, a gift of the Japanese Government to the UAE Government, is being developed as one of the first large-scale projects in the Third World countries of the Gulf. It will tap energy from the nearly constant sunshine available in Gulf Arab states. The pilot plant, being installed at an estimated cost of $8.9 million will undergo a one-year trial period before it is fully commissioned. [Excerpts] [Dubayy *KHALEEJ TIMES* in English 7 May 84 p 1 GF]

PDRY

Chairman Discusses Events With Al-Qadhdhafi

GF091440 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] A telephone conversation was held today between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The conversation dealt with the recent developments in the Libyan Jamahiriyah in light of the sabotage acts of the imperialist and reactionary powers against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad denounced the sabotage acts which the Libyan Jamahiriyah was subjected to by agent gangs, and said that what the Libyan Jamahiriyah was subjected to is regarded as part of a series of the expanded imperialist-Zionist plan against nationalist and progressive regimes and Arab national liberation movement forces.

In his conversation with Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said that the PDRY will stand next to the fraternal people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and 1 September Revolution in order to safeguard the security and the stability of the progressive Jamahiriyah which was achieved by the revolution for the welfare of the people of the Jamahiriyah.

On his part, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his appreciation for PDRY's fraternal solidarity stance next to the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its struggling people. He stressed that the struggle cohesion between the Yemeni and Libyan revolutions will serve the development of our Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and reactionaryism and achieve a victory for freedom, progress, and socialism.

Views Foreign Relations

PM080816 London AT-TADAMUN in Arabic 5 May 84 pp 13-18

[Interview with Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad by Bakr 'Uwaydah in Aden — date not given]

[Excerpts] *AT-TADAMUN*: What progress has been achieved in the relations between South Yemen and the Sultanate of Oman? Are there positive developments in the relations between the two countries?

Chairman 'Ali Nasir: A joint statement was issued last October regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries as part of completing the normalization of relations between them. The Joint Borders Committee has begun its work and is looking into the issues proposed. For our part we have submitted documents and views regarding the demarcation of borders. The committee has not yet finished its work.

AT-TADAMUN: How does the chairman see Aden's relations with the GCC countries and what political and moral support does Aden give to the GCC policies regarding Gulf security and the security of the region as a whole?

Chairman 'Ali Nasir: We have bilateral relations with the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence, mutual respect, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. Our relations stem from the desire to strengthen security and stability in the region and to mobilize fraternal efforts to repel dangers to the area and protect its peoples against the dangers of an imperialist military presence which threaten its security, stability, and wealth.

AT-TADAMUN: How do you deal with the question of the Red Sea,and does the treaty concluded between Aden, Tripoli, and Addis Ababa have any effects and is it concerned with the question of Red Sea security?

Chairman 'Ali Nasir: Red Sea security is part of the security of the whole area. Preserving the security of the Red Sea is regarded as a vital contribution to the struggle against the aggressive and expansionist policies which aim at creating tensions in various parts of the Arab homeland, to create pretexts for the establishment of fixed and mobile military bases along the coasts of the Arab homeland. With regard to the tripartite treaty between Aden, Tripoli, and Addis Ababa, it comes within the context of the militant relations between our countries. It is also consistent with the aims of the Arab and African national liberation movements. It is not aimed against any other country.

AT-TADAMUN: The Arab citizen often wonders about the PDRY's attitude toward the Eritrean problem as an Arab problem, particularly in the light of your distinguished relations with Ethiopia. The question here is: How can an Arab state support a non-Arab state against an Arab people, as in the case of the Eritreans or of the Somali-Ethiopian conflict? Does South Yemen adopt such an attitude?

Chairman 'Ali Nasir: Who said that the Eritrean problem is an Arab problem? Just as we refuse to allow anybody to interfere in our internal affairs, we refuse to interfere in the internal affairs of others, including Ethiopia. Also we do not support the resort to arms in solving conflicts and disputes, including the Somali-Ethiopian dispute.

AT-TADAMUN: Despite your distinguished relations with the Soviet Union, are you against the principle of balance in international relations? What prevents the establishment of good relations with the United States and economic relations with the West European countries?

Chairman 'Ali Nasir: Our foreign policy is clear and is based on peaceful coexistence and universal solidarity. While we maintain principled, strategic, and developed relations with the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the forces of world peace and liberation, we also establish relations based on peaceful coexistence with the rest of the countries with different social systems. The essence of peaceful coexistence is mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. Therefore, what is preventing the establishment of good relations with the United States is its constant hostility to our country and its participation in planning and financing many conspiracies and adventures against our country, as well as its support for the sabotage gangs which the CIA has been and still is financing and training. This is in addition to the U.S. hostility to Arab causes and rights and its unlimited support for the Zionist enemy. With regard to economic relations with the West European countries, our country has its own economic course which is heading toward socialism. We establish our foreign economic relations on the basis of this course.

YAR

Briefs

Agreements with France— Four agreements for economic and technical cooperation between the YAR and France were signed at the French Ministry of Economy, Finance, and Budget. The first agreement will guarantee mutual protection of investments in the two countries and strengthen economic cooperation, particularly development projects. According to the second agreement, France will provide 110 million francs toward the cost of the project for (?refining oil products) in the As-Salif and San'a' ports. According to the third agreement, France will extend a loan of 110 million francs to finance a power project. Documents were also signed between the YAR and French sides by which France will extend 130 million francs to cover the cost of connecting Yemeni villages with the telecommunications network. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 28 Apr 84 GF]

Indian Minister Delivers Message to Mubarak

NC101104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1005 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received at Al-'Urubah Palace Indian Information Minister H.K.L. Bhagat, who is currently in Cairo to attend the meetings of the nonaligned information and communications ministers conference. The meeting was attended by Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information, and Indian Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Sylvester Gonsalves.

Following the meeting, the Indian information minister said that he conveyed to President Mubarak an oral message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and briefed the president on negotiations which have taken place at the meetings of the information and communications ministers.

He added that President Mubarak gave him an oral message for Indira Gandhi containing his greetings and an invitation to visit Egypt whenever she wants.

He said that the delay in Indira Gandhi's visit to Egypt is due to certain present conditions in India and that she looked forward to visiting Egypt soon, although a date for the visit has not yet been set. The Indian information minister affirmed that the anticipated meeting between Mubarak and Gandhi will have important positive results that will further strengthen relations between the two countries.

Mubarak Receives Letter From Sudan's Numayri

NC091850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, committee chairman for the departments of the Sudanese People's Assembly. 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid arrived in Cairo this afternoon bringing a letter for President Muhammad Husni Mubarak from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

Chester Crocker Arrives in Cairo 10 May

NC100700 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0626 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 10 May (MENA) — Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived in Cairo from Khartoum this morning for a 1-day visit to Egypt.

Received by Mubarak

NC100802 Cairo MENA in English 0755 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Cairo, May 10 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak today received U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker.

The meeting was attended by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Foreign Undersecretary and Director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz and U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Veliotes.

Monte Carlo Interviews Information Minister

JN091952 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Interview with Jordanian Information Minister Layla Sharaf in Cairo by Huda Tawfiq; date not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Huda Tawfiq] Your Excellency, you are in Cairo as Jordanian-Egyptian relations are developing. How do you describe these relations during this phase?

[Layla Sharaf] Our relations in this phase are developing. They began to develop with President Mubarak's assumption of power. Our relations go back to the Arab revolution and are necessary for the Arab nation's march and the interests of all parts of the homeland. My presence here is a sign of rapprochement between Jordan and Egypt.

[Tawfiq] Your Excellency, regarding efforts to solve the Palestinian question, you voiced Jordan's support for holding an international conference to solve this question. Do you see any possibility for holding this conference, despite its rejection by Israel and the United States and its opposition by the European countries?

[Sharaf] We must not depend on [words indistinct] that had been rejected. Diplomatic and political action requires us to work to achieve this by convincing countries that rejected this idea to reconsider it, and also by convincing them that the only chance to reach a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will be through an international conference in which all parties concerned about the march of peace will participate. This is in addition to the participation of the superpowers, namely, the United States, the USSR, and some European countries, that are concerned about the march of peace. We consider this method the most ideal and correct, and it could be the only method for reaching a just solution, particularly since we have been noticing how the United States gradually lost its role as a mediator and its effective role in the peace process because of its support for Israel — especially following the conclusion of the strategic, military, and political agreement between the United States and Israel.

[Tawfiq] What were the results of the Jordanian-Palestinian efforts to rescue the occupied territory from the settlement policy?

[Sharaf] The Jordanian-Palestinian efforts are still at the beginning [words indistinct] We are trying to exploit this period by uniting Jordanian-Palestinian stands and Arab stands in order to express the same view concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict and the aspects that we can either accept or reject in the peace process.

Ash-Sharif To Chair Nonaligned Conference

NC081316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — The conference of the nonaligned states' ministers of information and communications held its first working session at noon today. At this session, the conferees approved the election of Safwat ash-Sharif, Egyptian

minister of state for information, as conference chairman. The chief delegates of Indonesia and the DPRK were elected deputy presidents. The Indian chief delegate was elected conference rapporteur.

'Ali Addresses Opening Session

NC091848 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — The conference of the nonaligned states' ministers of information and communications began in Cairo today. Eleven nonaligned states, four international organizations — the United Nations, UNESCO, the International Communication Union, and the nonaligned states news agencies pool — are participating in the conference's activities. The opening session was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Safwat ash-Sharif, minister of state for information; Indian Information Minister Bhagat; Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko; and the chief delegates of Iraq, Morocco, Mexico, Cuba, Democratic Korea, Vietnam, Yugoslavia, and Jordan.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali delivered a speech welcoming the ministers and chief delegates attending the meeting. He emphasized that in its capacity as a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement, Egypt will spare no effort to actively participate in anything leading to unbiased information through modern means of communication and reflecting the noble aims which the Nonalignment Movement seeks.

'Ali said that in addition to the challenge caused by the technological revolution in communication, the nonaligned states face a challenge of a different kind — the substance of the information message and how it is tackled and propagated. Regarding the first challenge, 'Ali said that the nonaligned states must unite their forces and pool their human and economic expertise to be able to deal with the organizations controlling the modern means of communication from a position enabling them to obtain the most suitable conditions. 'Ali added: These states should exchange facilities and reduce the communications rates to permit a free flow of information and news among them without obstacles or hurdles. The foreign minister pointed out that the nonaligned states' adoption of a unified stand at before international organizations and agencies concerned with communications will enable them to influence things in a way serving their medium- and long-term interests. The nonaligned states, he said, must possess their own means of communication.

Regarding the second challenge — the substance of the information message — 'Ali said that the independence of the information organs of the nonaligned states and the Third World states in general from the foreign information establishments is the beginning of the path toward a media concept conforming with the conditions and problems of these states and expressing their ambitions vis-a-vis their peoples and the entire world. He said that such independence would permit the exemplary use of the media in the service of the basic issues to which these states give their primary attention — foremost the development issue.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister explained that democracy is closely linked with the extent of the independence the media enjoys because it plays the principal role in consolidating the concept of democracy among the people. 'Ali pointed out that the media in the nonaligned states shoulders a big burden regarding the issue of peace in these states, as well as internationally, and that nobody is more qualified than the nonaligned states to advocate this issue, which is the mainstay of the Nonaligned Movement.

'Ali stressed that since Egypt adopted peace as a strategic line in its foreign policy, the Egyptian media have been performing their role in this respect in an effective way by reflecting Egypt's desire and continuing efforts to expand this peace, so that it may become a just and comprehensive peace, and in order that its umbrella may cover more areas in the world. In conclusion, 'Ali explained that the road to independent media is a long one. He said: Despite this, we have made good progress. We are confident that through the nonaligned states' unity, solidarity, and unanimity, we will attain our goal.

AL-AHRAM on Investigation of 'Zionist Terrorists'

NC100750 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 10 May 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "Mere Links," *AL-AHRAM* asks: Can the Israeli authorities' pursuit of the extremist Zionist terrorists in the West Bank be considered mere election propaganda? *AL-AHRAM* adds: This is possible and there is much to support it. For the first time we notice that an Israeli Government, which is in a transitory phase, is trying to give itself a character that completely contradicts the true color of previous Israeli governments in their well known terrorist phases.

AL-AHRAM adds: The story is disgraceful right from the start: Israeli officials have discovered that there is an extremist network or a terrorist organization that had planted five bombs in Arab buses in the occupied territories, and that the bombs had been defused. But as a result of an alleged investigation, it was proved that there were groups belonging to the network which had actually detonated booby-trapped cars 4 years ago, injuring two Palestinian mayors.

Furthermore, these groups carried out an armed attack on the Islamic College in Hebron last July, killing 3 Palestinians and wounding 80 others. Perhaps what is more important than this is that this network has drafted plans for large-scale terrorist operations in East Jerusalem in an attempt to delay the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai in 1982. *AL-AHRAM* expresses surprise over these accusations. These accusations appear ridiculous, since this network seems to be discovered only during an Israeli election year. *AL-AHRAM* concludes its article by asking: Where were the Israeli authorities when this network was in existence 4 years ago? Were not all these actions covered up merely to level all accusations, even the charge of hurling a bomb, to the Palestinians?

Armed Forces Communique No 1,460 - 9 May

JN091626 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1603 GMT 9 May 84

[Communique No 1,460 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 9 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our courageous Armed Forces continue their valiant activities against the suspect Iranian regime's forces in the operational sectors. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units shelled enemy positions, armor, vehicles, and artillery positions in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring effective hits and setting enemy positions and equipment on fire. In other areas of the same sector, our units destroyed one vehicle and hit three others; one infantry position was also hit.

2. Our helicopter gunships today raided enemy positions and troop concentrations east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits. All of our helicopter gunships returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. Our forward units sighted an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the northern sector of the battlefield and pounded it with all types of weapons. Five were killed, many were wounded, and the rest were forced to flee.

4. One of our forward units pounded an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing or wounding three and setting on vehicle on fire.

5. The criminal rulers in Iran yesterday evening and today shelled Basra and its environs with heavy artillery. As a result of the barbaric enemy shelling, one civilian was martyred, six were wounded, and three houses and one cafe were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1984.

Romania's Dobrin, Delegation Depart 9 May

JN092018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front in Romania, and the delegation accompanying her, left Baghdad this evening at the end of a week-long visit to Iraq.

In a statement before departure to INA, Dobrin described the talks she held with Iraqi officials in the Ba'th Party and the Progressive National and Patriotic Front as successful and fruitful. She said that they will effectively contribute to consolidating bilateral relations on the official and popular levels.

Hasan 'Ali in Poland for Joint Committee Meeting

For Baghdad INA reportage on the visit by Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali to Poland to attend the eighth session of the joint Iraqi-Polish Committee for Economic and Technical Cooperation beginning 8 May, including his meetings with Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish foreign trade minister, see the Poland section of the 10 May Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Iranian Military Defectors Allowed To Pursue Studies

JN091557 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1525 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — Iraq has decided to allow students from the Iranian military who seek refuge with the Iraqi Armed Forces to pursue their studies in Iraq at all levels.

An official Iraqi source announced this to INA this morning. The source added that this decision reaffirms Iraq's humanitarian trend and ethics, as well as its concern over the interests of the Iranian peoples who are oppressed and afflicted by a handful of demented rulers. The source called on the Iranian military to benefit from this opportunity to safeguard their professional and scientific careers as well as their lives.

Iran's Tehrani Continues Denunciations of Khomeyni

JN091313 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Iranian Clergyman Hojjat ol-Islam 'Ali Tehrani, who opposes the regime of charlatan Khomeyni, has asserted that the majority of the Iranian people and Armed Forces are against the Iranian rulers' war of aggression against Iraq. He said Khomeyni was the one who started the war and is responsible for its continuation and the subsequent spilling of Muslim blood. He added that Iraq has never lost any opportunity to reiterate its readiness for peace and for solving the conflict through negotiations that guarantee the rights of the two sides.

At a press conference today, which was attended by local, Arab, and international reporters of press, radio, and television, Tehrani said that this war of aggression is counter to Islamic teachings. Accordingly, Tehrani added, the participation of the young and old Iranians in this war is also anti-Islamic.

Tehrani, who was arrested during the regimes of the shah and Khomeyni, said that 90 percent of the Iranian clergy oppose the Iranian rulers' oppression and suppression of the Iranian people. He said that he doubts whether Khomeyni is a Muslim because Islam forbids oppression and war against Muslims. Khomeyni, he added, is doing both by his practices in Iran and his war against Muslim Iraq. Tehrani said that the world and the international community are called on to take deterrent measures against this unjust regime and force it to stop the war which has killed thousands of Muslims without any justification except to satisfy aggressive, expansionist desires.

Tehrani affirmed that there is close cooperation between the Zionist enemy and the Iranian regime in the field of armaments and exchange of information, with charalatn Khomeyni's approval.

He said that Khomeyni and his son Ahmad are the only sources of power and decisionmaking. They are supported by a few

unknown persons who pretend to be religious. This clique is following a terrorist, dictatorial policy with the aim of controlling the country and continuing in power.

Tehrani also said that the helpless Iranian people have discovered Khomeyni's slogans which he issued before and after he took over power. The Iranian rulers are pursuing all kinds of inhuman practices to stifle the voice of the Iranian people who have never experienced worse than the atrocities of this backward regime.

Tehrani expressed his admiration for Iraq's progress in the various fields. He said: The leadership of this Muslim country is working for advancement and for the realization of the people's happiness and prosperity. This leadership, he added, is paying special attention to the holy places and the cities in which the holy shrines exist.

Discusses Khomeyni's Past Affiliations

GF071303 Baghdad Television Service in Persian 0900 GMT 6 May 84

[Talk in series by Iranian clergyman Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Tehrani — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The government passed a bill modifying the election bill. Two things were omitted from the election laws by this bill. They dropped the word "man" from the candidate description, thus making it possible for women to participate in elections, and they also changed the rule for swearing on the Koran to swearing on holy books. All the gentlemen spoke against this bill which had been passed through the government of 'Alam. That is to say, both groups of clergy, those connected with the court and the other group, rose against it and issued statements with innumerable reasons stating that this is a violation of the constitution, that it is only possible to pass such a law through the Majlis of founders, and that the government is not allowed to put forward bills that are contrary to the constitution.

As I said before, the statements Mr Khomeyni used to send to the shah were very polite. They were so polite that if someone else had written them — let us say (?one of the present leaders) — they would disgrace him now. They would announce in radio and television that he wrote to the shah in such a manner. However, Mr Khomeyni used to do this then [in the 1960's]. The times are different. Then there was no issue of the shah's departure. They only hoped to change some government policy. Even up to the referendum [on the white revolution] they used to write to the shah very politely. This Gilani, whom I consider a pig and a bear, said during the trial of Amir Entezam: If anyone is said to have been a lackey of the arch-satan we would not accept it unless the person has a history of such a tie. It did not occur to him that this Mr Khomeyni is just such a case. He had ties with Europe, the United States.

This Dr Yazdi was Khomeyni's representative in the United States. He was the one who would collect the imam's share and would spend it for the movement, for the communications, in order to pass reports to the United Nations and to (?Amnesty International). There was a chap who came to me from Esfahan and told me that he was going to take 800,000 tumans to Dr Yazdi since he was one of Mr Khomeyni's representatives. He said: Some of its belongs to him and the rest must be given to Mr Khomeyni. He then asked me if he could pass it to the gentlemen there and then. I told him no!

This Mr Bani-Sadr was Mr Khomeyni's representative in Europe. He was present during the student activities. People are forgetful about events, but then there are those who remember. The late Hajj Seyyed Nasrollah Bani-Sadr, father of Mr Bani-Sadr, was in the same class as Mr Khomeyni. He was Mr Khomeyni's friend. This Mr Bani-Sadr cashed in all his inheritance, took it to Europe, and spent it on the communists since Mr Khomeyni had allowed him to use it in Europe for the student movement.

These same people used to boast in front of me, saying: We have a Dr Yazdi in the United States who passes our words to the government, Carter, the United Nations, and Amnesty International. They used to duplicate the tapes of Bani-Sadr and Yazdi and pass them among the people. Now they have become liberals and American lackies — they are accused of having American passports. Didn't they know this before? What is this?

We did not condemn the activities of Khomeyni then since he was fully justified in seeking help from the United States or others to break that destructive oppressive dictatorship which offered no freedom. Neither Dr Yazdi nor the others were bad in our eyes. Dr Yazdi used to contact the United Nations or the government of Carter or others on Mr Khomeyni's orders.

By God, they used to boast that their contact with the United States was through Dr Yazdi and that they used to inform the government of Carter about all the misdeeds, murders, and oppression. We did not see anything wrong in seeking aid abroad to break the oppression. There are Koranic verses about this.

There was nothing wrong with Carter breaking the oppression. Our sole responsibility was to ensure that after victory our relationship on the international level should be based on mutual respect and benefit and we would seek ties with whatever country offered us the best deal. What you see is only instigation of public feelings.

These chicken communists who I believe are British supported, are doing all this and continue to do so. Mr Khomeyni obviously does not see fit to note these because if he had, all the information and all the quotations I have aired would have caused some change. Just as when the Tudeh Party destroyed Mosaddeq and returned the shah, these chicken communists will destroy the republic and will return his son.

They will strengthen the ties with the United States and turn Iran into a single product country and again make it a consumer market for the United States. These same people will do this.

Why have they created these situations, labeling one liberal, another infidel, hypocrite.... It is all because they want to remove everyone and be the government on their own. They are fighting over worldly goods. Right now they are fighting among themselves. These elections of theirs and all the clashes you saw, the cancellation of the elections in Shiraz and other places, all of

these are over the matter of wealth. They are beating each other about the head and no doubt they will destroy both themselves and this republic for which people shed so much blood.

Of course this regime is not popular; it is worse than the monarchy. If the monarchy was the frying pan, then this is the fire.

This is the rule of jungle, rule of oppression, government of weapons or barbarians. It cannot even be called a dictatorship.

I think the best description of it is the rule of jungle. This is all over wordly goods. May God's peace and blessings be upon you.

Briefs

National Assembly Members—Baghdad, 10 May (INA)— It was announced here today that the number of the Iraqi NationalAssembly members who will be elected during the Assembly's second session next August will increase to 294 from the current 250. In a statement to *ATH-THAWRAH* newspaper, publishedhere today, a source in the higher committee supervising the elections said that this increase in the number of the people's representatives in the National Assembly is due to the increase in the number of constituencies in Iraq from 56 to 65 and and also due to the increase in population which has taken place between the 1977 census and the current year. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 10 May 84 JN]

Venue Agreed On; Cabinet Convenes in Bikfayya

Karami Announces Venue

NC091816 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has announced that the Cabinet was invited today to meet at 1100 tomorrow at the presidential summer headquarters in Bikfayya. Prime Minister Karami explained that all measures have been taken to ensure the arrival of all the ministers in Bikfayya.

Army Issue First on Agenda

NC100631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Informed sources expect that the first Cabinet session will discuss a number of important issues, including the drafting of the government policy statement, and the Army issue. The sources said that no agenda has been set for today's session. The Cabinet will discuss the security and political situation as well as [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah's position regarding the Cabinet. The Cabinet is expected to form a ministerial committee under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Karami to prepare the policy statement on the basis of which the government will seek a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies. This statement will most likely reflect the outcome of the national dialogue conference in Lausanne and the Lebanese-Syrian summit meeting.

After his meeting with Prime Minister Karami yesterday, Minister Nabih Birri affirmed that the Army is the first issue which the Cabinet must confront. He said Prime Minister Karami has agreed that the Army issue will be the first item on the agenda, because the settlement of this issue will eliminate the reasons for not holding future Cabinet meetings in B'abda Palace. Therefore, today's Cabinet session could go on for some time in order to achieve a result with regard to the Army issue. He added: Let us begin by opening the Army file. Agreement on this issue will facilitate all other issues, such as the reopening of access roads and the operation of the airport and port. The unity of Beirut is a symbol of the unity of Lebanon.

Informed sources say that Minister Salim al-Huss and various leaders are discussing the principle of reaching agreement on the Army issue as the main approach to agreement on other issues. He thinks that if agreement is reached on the Army issue it will be easy to reach agreement on other issues. Regarding Minister Walid Junblatt's position on this issue, the sources said he supports the positions of Al-Huss and Birri and emphasizes the need for the Cabinet to give priority to the Army issue.

Only Ar-Rasi Absent

NC100933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil chaired the first Cabinet session at the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya at 1100 today. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and the ministers — except for Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah ar-Rasi — attended the meeting.

Prime Minister Karami arrived in Bikfayya at 1030 aboard a military helicopter. He was accompanied by Ministers Salim al-Huss, Nabih Birri, and 'Adil 'Usayran. Prime Minister Karami and the three ministers then went to the presidential summer residence in the president's car. Minister Walid Junblatt arrived next at the presidential residence via Duhur ash-Shuwayr. He was accompanied by Colonel Simon Qassis, the chief of Army intelligence. Minister Joseph Skaf then arrived via Antilyas. At 1020, Minister Camille Sham'un arrived at the presidential summer residence, and 5 minutes later Minister Victor Qasir and Minister Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil arrived.

Then Prime Minister Karami and the ministers went up to the second floor of the presidential residence where they met with President Amin al-Jumayyil in his office. At exactly 1100, they all went down to the first floor of the palace where the Cabinet convened at the officially scheduled time.

Strict security measures were in force around the presidential residence and the roads leading to it. All preparations were completed inside the residence to hold the Cabinet meeting. In the press room a large number of local and foreign correspondents and photographers gathered to cover the Cabinet session.

Meetings Resolve Concern Over Security at Meeting

Karami Receives Birri, Junblatt

NC091118 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] At 1300 today, Prime Minister Rashid Karami received in his office at the Government House [al-Qasr al-Jukumi] Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt to discuss the Cabinet situation. The meeting was attended by former Minister Khalid Junblatt and Tawfiq Sultan.

Birri, Junblatt Said Justified

NC090927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met in his office in the Government House at 1030 today with Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, who said after the meeting: The visit was made for the purpose of learning what point the salvation process has reached, whether a date and venue have been set for the Cabinet meeting, and whether the end of the crisis is near.

In reply to a question, he said: I think that the Cabinet meeting will be held tomorrow. Asked his opinion on Ministers Birri's and Junblatt's statements that they will not attend the Cabinet meeting if it is held in the Presidential Palace, 'Usayran said: The reasons given by Birri and Junblatt are justified.

Karami: Security Requirements Met

NC091359 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Cabinet's weekly meeting is suspended pending the solution of the problem about its venue. However, it is most likely that the Cabinet will meet tomorrow. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who is holding consultations to deal with this problem, met at noon today with Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt at the Government House for this purpose.

Prime Minister Karami was apprised by the two ministers of the reasons for their objection to convening the Cabinet meeting at the Presidential Palace. He showed understanding for their position. It has been learned that during the meeting an agreement was reached on security measures to ensure the ministers' safety to and from the venue to be agreed upon.

During the meeting Prime Minister Karami revealed that an agreement was reached to convene the Cabinet meeting tomorrow. However, he declined to name the venue, saying: You will know tomorrow. Karami said:

[Begin recording] The meeting was held to discuss the general situation and our responsibility to bring about the success of the salvation process and achieve national unity as a means to establishing stability and security and restoring the situation in the country to normal. All of us are agreed on the steps and measures that should be taken to fulfill the wishes of every citizen. Naturally, this has prerequisites which must be met to convince all the citizens, to enable us to cooperate in setting aside everything that causes tension or an eruption of the situation, and to create a positive and suitable atmosphere for the institutions and the administrations; namely, the state, to carry out their role of serving this honorable people.

Therefore, I ask the private and public information media to be media of the phase of peace and security. This necessitates that commentaries and reports be compatible with this national duty so that we may be able to make the people revert to calm thinking and to prepare them psychologically to participate in this peaceful process. As for the subject of the Cabinet meeting, there is agreement which we hope will lead to convening the Cabinet meeting at the official place [al-makan ar-rasmi] that meets all the moral and security requirements. We will begin taking the necessary measures to ensure security, to enable the institutions to start their work, and so that we may prepare the government statement. [end recording]

Elie Salim Denies Report of Appointment as Adviser

NC091750 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has denied a report that he has been appointed adviser for national security affairs at the Presidential Palace in the place of Dr Wadi' Haddad. He affirmed that there is no work contract with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in this respect.

Salim al-Huss Assumes Ministerial Duties

NC091855 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] At the UNESCO premises [in Beirut] this morning, Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss took over from his predecessors — former ministers 'Isam al-Khuri and 'Adnan Muruwah. Dr al-Huss and the two former ministers exchanged speeches of thanks and praise. Dr al-Huss then chaired two meetings — one of the senior staff of the Education Ministry and the other of the senior staff of the Labor Ministry — and discussed with them the situation in the two ministries.

Syria Will Not Negotiate Over Israeli Captives

NC091425 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Damascus announced this afternoon that it is not prepared to negotiate with the Lebanese [as heard] Government regarding the three Israelis apprehended by the Syrian forces in northern Lebanon. Meanwhile, an Israeli military convoy comprised of tanks and trucks carrying troops and ammunition, proceeded this afternoon on the road from Al-Qir'awn to Jubb Jannin heading for the confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa'.

Beirut Reports on Israeli Activities in South

NC091808 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] In the south, Israeli enemy forces have continued their arbitrary and criminal practices against the peaceful citizens in the south. An Israeli motorized force that included heavy tanks and troop carriers this morning entered the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. Some of them took up positions at the camp's entrances for over 1 hour. It should be recalled that enemy forces yesterday set up earth-barriers around the camp and prevented entry to and exit from the camp.

Intensive patrols have been seen in the city of Sidon. Some of the patrol members carried explosives detection and mine detection equipment. At around 1100, an explosion was heard in the area of Al-Ghaziyah. The reasons are not known. At 1300, bursts of gunfire were heard in southern Sidon. It is believed that the occupation forces were combing the groves there.

An enemy force consisting of eight armored cars and two tanks crossed the Al-Awwali bridge at 0915 today and arrived at the power plant in Al-Jiyah. The force then returned and crossed the Al-Awwali bridge southward at 1010.

At 1100, Israeli warplanes flew intensively at a low altitude for 10 minutes over the south. This was accompanied by patrols along the coastal road.

Regarding the crossing points in the south, it has been reported that the Batir-Jazzin road has been opened for pedestrians and cars. The Bisri-Al-Awwali has been opened to Al-Jiyah. The old Bisri road has been opened for cars in the direction of Sidon.

It has been reported that the Israeli forces will at a future stage vacate the legitimate forces from the barracks in the south and western Al-Biqa' and hand them over to Antoine Lahhad's militias [sentence as heard]. The most important of these barracks are: the Muhammad Zughayb barracks in Sidon, and the Rashayya al-Wadi barracks. Meanwhile, the Lahhad militia command has addressed a warning to the Lebanese Army and Internal Security Forces officers, who are occupying the officers club in Rashayya al-Wadi that is adjacent to the military barracks, to vacate the club by Saturday.

Preparations for Possible Withdrawal
NC100522 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Reports from the south this morning indicate that there are Israeli preparations for a possible imminent withdrawal to the Az-Zahrani River.

Amal in South Calls for Foiling Israeli Scheme
NC081520 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Information Office of Amal Movement in the south today held a meeting in which the latest developments in the south were discussed. Following the meeting a communique was issued which expressed congratulations to the Lebanese people, in particular the inhabitants of the south for the establishment of a Ministry of the South. Participants in the meeting said that such a step was a prelude for the liberation of the south from Israeli occupation. The Information Office of Amal also called on the citizens of the south to unify ranks and foil Israeli scheme which aims at disintegrating Lebanon.

New Observation Posts To Be Set Up in Beirut
NC081944 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee has decided to set up an observation post in the township of 'Aytat and another one for the disengagement forces in Al-'Amrusiyah. It has also decided to give priority to setting up observation posts for the French who arrived 2 days ago in Beirut. The first phase of this project will consist of the setting up of observation posts in the port area, Galerie Sam'an, Regie, Qal'at al-Hisn, and Hill 888. The second phase will concern posts in the areas of Ashmul, the Pepsi, Jisr Fu'ad Shihab, and Dahr al-Wahsh. It has been decided that the French posts should be independent of the Lebanese observers' posts.

Syrians Reinforcing Positions in Al-Biqa'
NC091524 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] While the government is busy tackling the problem of where and when to meet, Syrian and Israeli military reinforcements are being moved to the confrontation lines in the Al-Biqa'. Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' has reported that during the past 24 hours the Syrian forces brought in BM-21 rocket launchers and deployed them along the frontline from Qabb Ilyas to 'Ammiq. He pointed out that personnel reinforcements from the Palestine Liberation Army have poured into the Al-Biqa' and have deployed on the combat line opposite the Israelis there. Our correspondent observed that the Syrian forces are daily introducing new reinforcements into Al-Majdal, As-Sultan Ya'qub, Al-Hammarah, and 'Ayta al-Fakhkhar through Al-Masna', and that they have reinforced artillery and rocket launcher emplacements in the area of Majdal 'Anjar. Our correspondent pointed out that Soviet experts are now present in As-Sultan Ya'qub.

KYODO Reopens Beirut Office Closed 22 February
OW100121 Tokyo KYODO in English 0041 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Beirut, May 10 KYODO — KYODO NEWS SERVICE correspondent to Beirut Jitsuro Kihara returned to the Lebanese capital Wednesday to resume his duties after a three-month absence. Forced to close the KYODO office February 22 and take refuge from the escalating war, Kihara was stationed in Cyprus in the interim.

Representative To Attend Arab League Meeting 19 May
NC091707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The Lebanese Government has agreed to a proposal it has received from the Arab League for convening an emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers on 19 May instead of 25 May. A source close to the prime minister confirmed that Lebanon will be represented at the meeting at the ambassadorial level because Prime Minister Rashid Karami cannot leave Lebanon at present.

RFL on Damascus Clashes With Defense Companies
NC091909 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] At the security level in Syria, Radio Free Lebanon has learned that clashes broke out in [word indistinct] in Damascus suburb on 7 May between a detachment of the Syrian military police attached to Major General Shafiq Tayyar and members of the defense companies attached to Rif'at al-Asad. The reports added that 10 were killed and several others were wounded. The officer in charge of the military police detachment, who holds the rank of first lieutenant, was arrested.

Al-Ahmar Receives Lebanon's In'am Ra'd 9 May

JN091210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, this morning received In'am Ra'd, leader of the National Syrian Social Party in Lebanon, who is accompanied by 'Isam al-Mahayiri. During the meeting, the talks dealt with the recent developments in the Arab arena in general and in the Lebanese arena in particular. The viewpoints regarding the evaluation of these developments were identical.

Comrade Al-Ahmar stressed Syria's stand which supports and backs Lebanon, its people, and nationalist forces, in order to achieve its objectives that are represented by restoring Arab Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. He also expressed satisfaction with forming the government of national unity, and the importance of speeding up steps toward implementing the program of social and political reform, entrenching security, and intensifying all efforts to liberate southern Lebanon from the Zionist invasion.

In'am Ra'd praised Syria's militant stand under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. He also praised the efforts and aid that Syria has extended and is extending to Lebanon, its people, and nationalist forces.

Israeli Hawk Missiles in Lebanon's Al-Biqa'

JN091607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Beirut — Reports from the Lebanese capital today said that over the past few days the Zionist invasion forces have brought several batteries of surface-to-air Hawk missiles into western Al-Biqa' in the Al-Baruk area. Also, as an act of provocation by the Zionist invasion forces, the Israeli Air Force today carried out what was termed training exercises over southern Lebanon, especially Sidon. Reports said that the Zionist Air Force carried out mock air raids during which heat and smoke projectiles were fired.

Ash-Shar' Receives UN Fact-Finding Mission

JN091841 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Damascus — At 1800 this evening, Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' received the UN fact-finding committee which is currently visiting Syria in the course of a tour of the area. The committee includes a number of journalists and media men. The meeting was attended by the heads of the Foreign Ministry's information, West European, and American departments. Ash-Shar' outlined for the committee the major stages of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the Israeli authorities' practices in the occupied Arab territories, and the U.S. role of backing Israel in its repeated aggressions against the Arab people. Ash-Shar' also reviewed the phases of the Palestine question, and stressed the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle to regain their usurped rights and establish their independent state on their national soil. At the end of the meeting, the ministers answered the committee's questions concerning the political situation in the region.

Mashariqah Makes Statement at Pharmacists Conference

JN081929 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpts] Under the patronage of Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, the eighth general conference of Syrian pharmacists was opened this morning. The conference is being held under the slogan: The role of pharmacy in national development.

Vice President Muhammad Zuhar Mashariqah delivered the opening speech, at the beginning of which he conveyed greetings from President Hafiz al-Asad to the pharmacists at their conference. He also conveyed the president's wishes that the conference come out with resolutions and recommendations that will help in supporting the national construction march undertaken by our popular masses to achieve national aspirations.

In his speech, Comrade Mashariqah reviewed the political developments in the Arab arena and the conspiracies directed against Syria's steadfastness. He stressed that Ba'thist, revolutionary, and Hafiz al-Asad's Syria stands as a firm bastion for steadfastness and confrontation, and a unified trench in the face of the enemies of the Arab nation defending the honor, dignity, and rights of the Arab nation.

Comrade Mashariqah pointed out Syria's struggle against the Israeli-U.S. conspiracies to undermine the rights of the Arab human. He also pointed out the great victories Syria has achieved against these conspiracies and pointed out the closed ranks of the Arab national and progressive forces around Syria's principled and firm course. He said that the great historical victory achieved by Syria under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad in foiling the treaty of submission the imperialist and Zionist forces tried to impose on the Lebanese people has shut the door in the face of those panting after U.S. capitulationist solutions and liquidation plans.

The vice president stressed that Syria is not alone in its battle against the enemies of the Arab nation. The struggling Arab masses along the whole Arab arena stood with Syria together with all the forces of progress and liberation in the world, foremost of which is the friendly Soviet Union which is loyal and supports the Arab nation in its struggle for its rights.

Concluding his speech, Comrade Mashariqah wished the pharmacists success and that they would come out, at the end of their eighth conference, with resolutions and recomendations helping to support the national construction march and giving pharmacy a basic role in this process and in the process of national development toward achieving the aspirations of our toiling masses in the fields of construction and liberation to realize their great pan-Arab hopes for unity, liberty, and socialism.

Economic Delegation Holds Cooperation Talks in SFRY

For Damascus and Belgrade reportage on the visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugslavia by the economic delegation led by Minister of State for Planning Affairs Kamal Sharaf and its talks with Yugoslav officials on the promotion of economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Syria, see the Yugoslavia section of the 10 May Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Reportage on Announcement of Herut Knesset List

Levi, Arens, Sharon Lead

TA091606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] David Levi, Moshe Arens, and Ari'el Sharon are the first three candidates in the Herut Knesset list. The four other candidates, in order, are: Yig'al Kohen-Orgad, Yoram Aridor, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, and Moshe Qatzav. The movement center is about to begin electing the next seven candidates.

Levi, Qatzav, Kohen-Orgad Comment

TA091703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1625 GMT 9 May 84

[Interviews with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, Deputy Housing and Construction Minister Moshe Qatzav, and Finance Minister Yig'al Kohen-Orgad by Amnon Nadav after the Herut movement center elections on 9 May — recorded]

[Text] [Nadav] MK Moshe Qatzav, what is your first reaction to your having been elected to the first group of seven candidates for the Herut movement Knesset list?

[Qatzav] This is a respectable achievement. I am absolutely happy. The members of the Herut movement center have been showering me with so much sympathy and warmth, ever since I entered the center of political life in Israel. This is another time when they have pushed me forward, and I am glad that I have passed this great hurdle. I simply have no words to express my gratitude and appreciation for the members of the Herut movement center.

[Nadav] Were you surprised by the vote? Did you hope for it?

[Qatzav] I hoped for it very much, looked forward to it, and they encouraged me and helped me a lot throughout the election campaign. Now you see the results.

[Nadav] So you are now in the Herut movement leadership?

[Qatzav] I am not. I occupy the seventh slot in the Herut movement Knesset list.

[Nadav] Mr Deputy Prime Minister, as expected, you were voted to first place on the Herut movement Knesset list. Were you surprised by that?

[Levi] To tell you the truth, I was not, for the simple reason that I wanted to test a fundamental thing. Although many thought it was a gamble, I was confident of the attitude the movement center would show toward me, and therefore I decided on what ostensibly appeared, in the political sense, as a great risk, a gamble, on the part of a political figure. I did not care. I was not wrong. I approached no one. The trust put in me has reinforced my feelings about the center members' attitude toward me and their faith in my path. I am proud of it, and am also proud that I was not wrong. This invigorates me toward the next steps on the road, and gives strength for the unification of the entire movement in anticipation of the great test which is the election campaign.

The election of the second and third groups of seven has yet to take place. I hope we will have a nice list which we can present in order to receive a renewed mandate from the people.

[Nadav] Mr Finance Minister, were you surprised by your placement in the first group of seven candidates for the Herut Knesset list?

[Kohen-Orgad] No, I was not. This center has proved in the last two election campaigns, as well as this time, that as a collective of some 850 or 900 people it makes decisions in a calculated, balanced fashion.

[Nadav] As finance minister, do you regard this as an expression of confidence in your economic policy?

[Kohen-Orgad] I regard my election as a directive and guideline by the movement to continue to take care of Israel's economy, and to take action to have the Likud form the next government, on 23 July.

[Nadav] And if it does, will you be the next finance minister in the next Cabinet, if the Likud forms it?

[Kohen-Orgad] When the prime minister forms the Cabinet after 23 July, he will elect his team of ministers.

Second, Third Groups Named

TA100509 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Minister Mordekhay Tzipori and Knesset Members Yosef Rom, Mikha'el Kleiner, and Eytan Livni did not win safe places on the Likud's list of candidates for the next Knesset. The third group of seven elected by the Herut central committee several hours ago is headed by Minister Hayim Corfu, who is followed by Deputy Education Minister Miryam Glazer-Ta'asa, Knesset Members Amal ad-Din and Yig'al Kohen-Avidor, Deputy Transportation Minister Hayim Kaufman and two new candidates, Yehoshu'a Matza of Jerusalem and 'Ovadya 'Eli, the mayor of 'Afula.

The second group of seven was elected earlier and it includes Knesset Members David Magen, Roni Milo, Me'ir Shitrit, Dov Shilansky, Mikha'el Deqel, Mikha'el Reiser, and Gid'on Gadot, the chairman of the board of directors of Mif'al Hapays [Israeli lottery].

Here are some reactions by both winners and losers: Minister Tzipori said that his colleagues of old had decided to punish him for his statements. He was speaking to our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. His associates said that Mordekhay Tzipori had paid the price for his independent position on the Lebanese war.

MK Eytan Livni said that because he was not elected to a safe place this means that the last member of the Irgun headquarters

has been removed from the arena. According to him, Herut has now become a party just like any other party, where there is no unity and where there are wheelings and dealings. Livni was talking with our correspondent Arye Golan. Deputy Prime Minister David Levi believes that the list voted by the Herut central committee is great and that the movement has emerged united and reinforced from this election. MK Milo believes that the list represents all parts of Israel: all its sects, women, and minorities. MK Corfu who was elected to the third group of seven expressed confidence that he would once again be a minister. The latter three were speaking with our correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav.

Shamir on Herut Voting

TA091523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The prime minister said that it is possible that before the next elections it may be necessary to change the voting system in Herut since it has not solved some problems, such as representation of some areas and groups of the population. As to the future of the GAHAL agreement, Yitzhaq Shamir told our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that he is against dissolving the partnership with the Liberals. However, he recognizes the need to find an agreed-upon solution to the controversy.

Sharon Calls Vote 'Achievement'

TA091634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1614 GMT 9 May 84

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Ari'el Sharon by Arye Golan — live from the Exhibition Grounds convention center, immediately after the Herut Party vote on the first seven candidates on its Knesset list]

[Text][Golan] Ari'el Sharon, do you regard the results of the vote as an achievement?

[Sharon] I think it is an achievement for the Herut movement and the Likud for having had the good sense to place in the first seven slots a group that can lead the Likud to victory over the Alignment.

[Golan] But personally, for you, what does it mean?

[Sharon] I think it is certainly an achievement.

[Golan] Does it give you grounds to demand [litbo'a] a post in the new Cabinet, if the Likud leads it?

[Sharon] We are currently not dealing with assignments. Right now everyone is bracing for what I had urged a few weeks ago, which is a general effort in the campaign against the Alignment. This is what we will all do now. I hope the entire group of people who will be elected to the list will be the best, and this will help us in the future campaign.

[Golan] Sir, how do you account for the changes, where at first you got 42 percent in the contest, then last week you got the ninth slot, whereas now you won third place, once again moving upward?

[Sharon] I always believed in the members of the Herut movement center, and I believe the overpowering sentiment here was certainly the desire to beat the Alignment, and it got the upper hand over the desire to defeat me.

[Golan] Would you say that Arik Sharon's wars are over, and an end has come to his complaints that the others in the Cabinet are plotting and scheming against him?

[Sharon] The two are unrelated. Right now we have dealt with one issue, which was the internal election system. I hope everyone will know how to overcome the entire issue of internal relations, which is a part of life of political bodies in the free world. We are not the only ones to experience such a phenomenon. In my opinion, we should be proud of the fact that this issue is evident to a far lesser degree here than in any other political body we know of. I believe what should now be done is to unite completely, all of us together, and take action to achieve our goals in Eretz Yisra'el.

[Golan] And inside Herut, will there now be peace?

[Sharon] Whatever happened in the Herut movement is far less than what has occurred in other political bodies in Israel. All that must be done is to overcome this little bit, too, and I for my part in any case will make every effort to contribute toward this. I am convinced my colleagues will do likewise.

Twenty-nine Lists Submitted to Election Committee

TA090958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Twenty-nine lists have already taken the registration forms from the Central Election Committee. Among those who have appealed are four existing lists: the Likud, HADASH, Citizens Rights Movement, and TAMI. Among the other lists are the movements of 'Ezer Weizman, Arye Eliav, Flatto-Sharon, 'Ezra Zohar, and Me'ir Kahana. Movements identified by the names Tarshish, the Quiet Power [Hako'ah Hashaqet], Immigration and Youth [Aliyah Utze'irim], Enthusiasm [Shalhevet], the Movement for the Cancellation of Income Tax, Young Israel, the Tenants Protection [Haganat Hadayar], and others have also applied. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that the last day for the candidates to submit their lists is 31 May.

TZOMET Movement Not To Merge With Tehiya

TA091644 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1630 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] It seems that the surprises this evening are being supplied by the TZOMET movement. The central committee of the TZOMET movement decided this afternoon that it will not merge with Tehiya. However, our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the TZOMET movement demanded that a special committee be set up to continue the negotiations with Tehiya. Thus the TZOMET movement has not approved the merger.

MAPAM Elects Cabinet, Knesset Candidates

TA091748 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 May (ITIM) — The MAPAM center today elected its representatives to the Cabinet and the Knesset. For the ministerial posts, the MAPAM center elected Dov Peleg, who is the secretary of the Kibbutz Ha'artzi [MAPAM-affiliated kibbutz movement], and Eli'ezer Ronen from Jerusalem. The MAPAM candidates for the 11th Knesset are: Victor Shemtov, who as secretary general of MAPAM is the first on its list and its leader; followed by El'azar Granot with 421 votes, Ya'ir Tzaban with 371, Amira Sartani from Kibbutz Merhavya with 293, Muhammad Watad with 261, Haya Grossman with 278, Gadi Yatziv from Jerusalem with 259, and Elisha' Shapira with 272. These are the MAPAM candidates for places on the Alignment list that are likely to be elected to the Knesset. The list is made up in a way that secures the fifth slot to an Arab Knesset member, and the list includes members from the cities and from kibbutzim alternately. Since the leader of the list is Secretary General Shemtov from the city, the next after him is MK Granot from Kibbutz Shoval, and then another urban candidate.

Peres on Alignment Plans, Nuclear Policy

TA091835 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1750 GMT 9 May 84

["Announcement by the Labor Party spokesman" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 May (ITIM) — MK Shim'on Peres disclosed today for the first time some of the Alignment plans to improve the country's economic and social predicament, if and when the Alignment forms the next government. Addressing a meeting of Labor Movement members, Peres said that an Alignment-led government will try to establish an infrastructure for nuclear energy in Israel. He noted that as a country that has no difficulties purchasing oil and furthermore has no shortage of coal, France will produce 80 percent of its energy from nuclear power stations in the 1990's; whereas Israel, which has no more than signs of oil, is not properly prepared for the times. Therefore, the Alignment will make every effort to set up two nuclear power plants.

Later, the Alignment's candidate for prime minister said that an Alignment Cabinet will turn Israel into something like Silicon Valley in the United States in terms of science-based industries. According to the Alignment's plan, advanced technological plants will be built in the development towns, and they will pay their employees high salaries so that the standard of living will be in direct proportion to the workers' output. He pointed out that such a plan will help solve economic, social, and human problems. The country will then be attractive to its inhabitants and will also attract new immigrants. Shim'on Peres said that just as the kibbutzim developed agriculture with the help of state funds, so the development towns would develop industry with the country's help. Peres emphasized that the Labor Party is a movement of vision, action, and change, and not a cooperative of plumbers who are called in to repair the clogged pipes left behind by the Likud.

Poll Shows Alignment Lead Increases

TA061140 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Dahaf Institute poll conducted by Dr Mina Tzemah]

[Text] During the end of April and the beginning of May the electoral potential of the Alignment has increased by 3 seats, while the strength of the Likud has decreased by 1 seat as compared to the beginning of April. Therefore, the margin between the two big parties has increased from 11 to 15 seats.

These findings come out of a public opinion poll which was conducted between 29 April and 4 May. The poll included 1244 people, with a representative sample of the Jewish population.

Question: Who would you vote for if the elections were held today? (results in seats — in parentheses results of poll conducted in the beginning of April).

Alignment — 55 (52)
Likud — 40 (41)
National Religious Party — 4 (4)
Agudat Yisra'el — 4 (5)
Yahad (Weizman) — 4 (4)
Tehiya — 4 (5)
Hadash — 4 (4)
Shinuy — 2 (2)
Tami — 2 (2)
CRM — 1 (1)

Comments: Comparing the findings, it appears that there were no real changes in the strength of the parties during April, except for the increase in the margin between the Alignment and the Likud.

In this issue we have to take into account the fact that during the period of time in which the poll was conducted, the Likud was still in the midst of its internal struggles over the leadership, while the Alignment in the same period enjoyed a peaceful solution to its leadership formation.

An analysis of the poll according to social groups shows that the two big parties continue to enjoy the support of the groups who support them traditionally, with only minor changes.

The Alignment leads among those over 50, those with higher educational levels and those who are of Western origins, while the Likud leads among the younger generation, those with lower educational levels, and those with Oriental origins.

It is worth mentioning that about 9 percent of the youths expressed support for Tehiya.

A comparison between the present tendencies and the voting in 1981 shows that those who voted for the Alignment in the past are more faithful than are the Likud voters. Whereas more than 85 percent of the Alignment's supporters in 1981 still support the Alignment, this figure for the Likud stands at [line or lines deleted as published] percent.

Arab Council Leaders Angry With RAKAH

TA080919 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 May 84 p 2

[Report by Qasim Zayyad]

[Text] RAKAH is in trouble. It is looking for a candidate from among the heads of the Arab councils, but so far the search has been in vain.

Heads of the Arab councils who are close to HADASH are playing at "being mad" and even flexing their muscles. They are refusing to act as a rubber stamp in the hands of the RAKAH leadership, after it decided to leave MK Charlie Biton in the third place in its list. The heads of the councils associated with HADASH are unequivocally demanding that one of them be put in Biton's place, since, according to them, he has not proven himself, and is not collecting sufficient votes to justify being put on the third place in the list.

The RAKAH leaders recently have been putting pressure on the head of the At-Taiyiba Council, 'Adb al-Latif Habib, to agree to be the fifth candidate on its list, a place generally regarded as unrealistic.

Shamir Interviewed on Terrorism, Elections, Lebanon

PM091834 London THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in English 6 May 84 p 19

[Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir undated Jerusalem interview with Gordon Brook-Shepherd: "The Shadows Over Shamir"]

[Text] Yitzhak Shamir, Prime Minister of Israel since last October, is hemmed in by a host of problems, both domestic and foreign, as his people celebrate the 36th anniversary of their independence this weekend.

All his troubles fade compared with the discovery that Israel possesses, among the elite of her own settlement movement, terrorists who are prepared to carry out the cold-blooded murder on Israeli soil of hundreds of innocent civilians, acting as self-appointed executors of anti-Arab vengeance. It was the appalling affair of the bombs planted 10 nights ago under five Arab buses — and defused in the nick of time — which clearly weighed heaviest on Mr Shamir's mind when he greeted me in his Jerusalem office.

"We must educate as well as punish," he repeated more than once, almost as though talking to himself. "The law will be applied against any culprits without exception. These people can think as they like but they cannot do as they like. However, we must also convince them how damaging this is."

How had he felt, as prime minister, at having to order the strike which led to 18 arrests when the security forces had told him of the terror bomb plot? "It was a terrible shock. I was not, to put it mildly, very happy about ordering the arrests of our own flesh and blood. But it was my duty."

He would give no details of how the conspiracy was uncovered but he confessed to having been taken aback "by the dimensions of the plan." He added: "If the plot had succeeded, it would have led to the biggest catastrophe imaginable and could have had terrible results for Israel."

Those involved in the plot were "good men," Shamir assured me, with a puzzled shake of his head. I was equally puzzled until it was explained that by "good" he meant people with no previous criminal record. At all events, he told me, there had been no foreign influence over the conspirators and they were all now accounted for.

This is the first exclusive interview which Mr Shamir has given to any newspaper since taking over last October from his old friend and colleague Menahem Begin, who withdrew from politics a broken man. Mr Begin still lives in total seclusion. He is said to have grown a long white beard and to look just like a frail Old Testament patriarch. His successor, on the other hand, a stocky, squarely built figure, with the physique of a grizzly bear, looks as though he could bend iron bars as readily as lead governments. He is 68.

When you lobbed a conversational ball over the net to Mr Begin in his prime he would bounce it up and down on his racquet for minutes on end before returning it. Mr Shamir sends it back straight away and waits for the next one. As a result you get less fireworks but more answers.

A bitter power struggle rages in his Herut Party. The right-wing Likud coalition, which he dominates without controlling, is trailing far behind the Labour opposition in the run-up to the July 23 elections. Inflation is already over 200 per cent and looks like rising even higher by polling day. The Camp David peace pact with Egypt, though holding militarily, is as cold as ice politically. On Israel's northern front the seizure of three Israeli officials by Syria has added to the seemingly never-ending burden of the Lebanon.

Here are some of the other topics Mr Shamir covered in a little more than one hour's conversation:

The Lebanon (on which I asked him to draw up a balance sheet). "Our main goal is achieved in that we now have a secure northern border. The PLO are finished up there as a military force. We are still there to preserve our own stability, but we want to leave and we will leave as soon as it is safe from terrorism directed against us. It is too bad the Lebanese do not have a stable government, but we cannot bring that about for them." There would, he indicated, be no further Israeli military withdrawal as an election gimmick.

The United Nations: "They have played a useful role as observers between us and the Egyptians down in the Sinai and they could act as a buffer between us and the Syrians, if Syria agrees. But UN forces cannot bring about a solution in the Lebanon because they are not fighting forces."

'Arafat and the PLO: "We are ready to talk to any Arab state about the Palestinians and I repeat what I once said to you as foreign minister — can it really be four years ago already? —

namely that it is a pity King Husayn was never crowned King of Jordan. Then, we would have a head of state to discuss matters with. But we don't talk with terrorist groups dedicated to our destruction."

His own so-called "pragmatism": "I am pragmatic as regards means but not as regards ends." (And that, he clearly indicated, meant there would be no change under him over building more settlements on what we call the occupied West Bank and what he calls Judaea and Samaria, to which Israel holds the biblical title deeds.)

Relations with Britain: "You have so many contacts in the Middle East and so much experience there. You must encourage the moderates in our area and discourage the extremists." On bilateral contacts he accepted that, though the queen had been invited to Israel, she could hardly travel ahead of her ministers like, in my phrase, a "diplomatic ice breaker." But, he added: "Mrs Thatcher has also been invited and we would always be glad to welcome her here."

The Israeli economy: "There is nothing we can do quickly to put it right. Above all it would be wrong to launch any sweeping reforms in election time."

The elections: "Whatever the polls may say now, I am sure we have a good chance of winning. There are many undecided voters to win over, and we have just shown that we are a resolute government."

His remarks on the Gulf war deserve giving at greater length in view of reports that Israel, sobered by the evidence of what Shi'ite fanatics could do next door to her in the Lebanon, had decided to abandon her pro-Khomeyni stance in the struggle. Without going into the reasons Shamir confirmed this shift: "It could be months or years before there is a decision down there but we are not seeking a victory for either Iraq or Iran. It doesn't sound very practical but either both should win or both should lose."

He was concerned about the massive and steadily increasing scale of Soviet arms supplies to Iraq. What, I asked, if Russia decided as part of the aid to replace the nuclear reactor which Israel bombed out of existence almost exactly three years ago? There was an uncharacteristic pause before he replied: "Well, let's first see if a new one is being built."

He was much quicker to react when I mentioned Arab fears that Israel might strike to wipe out any Iraqi production capacity for poison gas. At the mention of those two emotive words his small blue eyes changed from a twinkle to a glitter.

"If Iraq does build 'gas factories,'" he replied, "then they have every reason to fear our reaction." It was a reply typical of the man - short on emotion but very long on resolution. Reports circulated abroad that he is proving a weak and indecisive prime minister struck me as rubbish, and one or two non-political senior civil servants in his entourage have confirmed that he wields a strong hand.

However many subjects we may have covered, my talk with him — and indeed my whole visit here — was overshadowed by the ominous affair of Israel's home-made terrorist ring. As a man who in his long and varied career has served both with the preindependence Israeli underground and with its post-independence intelligence service, Shamir must know what both the hunted and the hunters are going through.

But even he clearly cannot grasp how it could come about 36 years after that independence was won and with Israel's Arab borders safer than they have ever been, that both hunted and hunters should today come from the same people. Even less can he understand how the hunted can contain a few young offspring of Zionism who flout all human values in arrogantly setting themselves above the law.

Yitzhak Shamir's own coalition, which embraces rightwing religious parties, is certainly free of involvement in all this; but it cannot throw off the shadow of ideological associations. Has his Israel, after sowing the wind of zealotry, now started to reap the whirlwind of fanaticism?

More than his own nation's future hangs on the answer.

Seven Now Linked to Attempts Against Arab Mayors

TA090536 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Seven of the suspects in the Jewish underground affair are apparently directly connected with the attempt to assassinate the West Bank mayors. The others are suspected of having been partners to planning these acts or of having known about them. Yesterday the reenactment of the assassination attempt continued. As fas as is known, the assassination attempt was preceded by protracted surveillance activities, during which the suspects also interrogated Arab neighbors of the mayors. The investigators think that a suspect from 'Ofra commanded the operation. Four other suspects apparently abetted the assassination attempt, one of them an army major. He is suspected of having supplied information about the security forces' movements in the region of the mayors' residences so that the people committing the action would be able to do it without being discovered. Today the reenactment is to continue.

Ne'eman on 'Positive' Aspect of Attack on Arab Mayors

TA091115 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman believes that a distinction should be drawn between the attack against the Islamic College in Hebron and the booby-trapped buses, and the attempt to assassinate mayors in the territories. He does not justify all these actions, but the attempt to assassinate the mayors was a far less grave crime and less immoral; and, in the end, it had a positive achievement. Minister Ne'eman explained that he had reservations about taking the law into one's own hands; but, in his view, a distinction should be made between attacking the innocent and the attack against the mayors, who were also leaders of the inciters in the territories.

Ne'eman Dismissal Demanded

TA091120 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] MK Mordekhay Virshubsky, Shinuy, has demanded that the prime minister at once dismiss Minister Yuval Ne'eman as a result of what he said to the Voice of Israel. MK Virshubsky thinks that if Yitzhaq Shamir wants to uproot the plague of Jewish terrorism, he cannot put up with a minister in the Cabinet who says that positive results can be obtained through acts of terrorism.

Shamir Disavows Ne'eman Remarks

TA100715 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 10 May 84 p 1

[Text] A spokesman for Prime Minister Shamir last night released the following statement: "The remarks of Minister Yuval Ne'eman today were contrary to the opinions of Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, which have been expressed in Cabinet meetings and in public. The premier's opinion is clear and well-known. He rejects all attempts of the type relating to the suspects under arrest."

TZOMET Condemns Jewish Terror Against Arabs

TA091710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] TZOMET has condemned the terrorist acts and attemptzd attacks on the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. In its statement, TZOMET called those who perpetrate such deeds people lacking moral or national responsibility. The statement says: Our right to Eretz Yisra'el does not justify terrorist acts against innocent people. TZOMET called for the application of Israeli law to Judaea and Samaria in order to prevent such attacks.

Damascus Radio Commentary on Israeli Detainees Cited

JN091651 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] In its political commentary this afternoon, Damascus radio said that Syria will only negotiate with the Lebanese Government over the three Israeli employees of the Israeli Liaison Office in Beirut who are detained in Damascus after the Israeli forces withdrew from Lebanon.

In its commentary, Damascus radio added that Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's announcement that Israel will not close down the Israeli Liaison Office at Dubayyah is aimed at threatening and pressuring the Lebanese Government in order to make it request negotiations with Syria over the three Israelis. The radio also considered the statements as nonrecognition that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has been abrogated. Damascus radio said that the only means for raising any subject Israel considers outstanding would be within a framework that adheres to UN resolutions.

Identity Card Issue Called 'Misunderstanding'

JN091822 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1430 GMT 9 May 84

[Telephone interview with Zafir al-Masri, president of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce, by radio correspondent Emil Khaz'al on 9 May — recorded]

[Text] [Emil Khaz'al] Mr Zafir al-Masri, good evening.

[Zafir al-Masri] Good evening.

[Khaz'al] You must have heard about the confusion surrounding identity card issue and the return of West Bankers residing abroad. Can you set the minds of those residing in Arab countries at rest over this subject?

[Al-Masri] Actually, I read in the local papers yesterday that there have been reports from abroad calling on citizens to return to the West Bank. Some of these reports concern those who have left with a receipt for an identity card, and some concern everyone. The reports said that these people must return before 1 August. This surprised me, because I have information saying that those who have left with a receipt for an identity card could return within the period specified by their permit. I sought official confirmation of this.

It is now clear to me that there has been a misunderstanding. There is no change in the policy of travel with a temporary identity card. The matter is simply that a large number of identity cards have piled up in the identity card office, so some citizens were told to obtain their identity cards because they are ready. They have not warned that those residing abroad must return immediately. The news was somehow published, and rumors spread that everybody must return. The fact is, nobody must return; everyone who is away may stay away until he decides to return — as long as he does not exceed the date of his permit. Consequently he can obtain his identity card any time he returns, and there is no danger of delaying beyond 1 August. The governor told me this.

[Khaz'al] Mr Zafir al-Masri, are we to understand that this is the authorities' official position on the identity card issue?

[Al-Masri] Yes, this is the official position. There is nothing either new or old. The previous policy still holds. Those who left according to an identity card receipt may return at any time. On their return, they should obtain their identity cards.

[Khaz'al] We thank Zaifr al-Masri, president of the Nabulus Chamber of Commerce.

Two New Settlements Established in West Bank

TA081140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Fifteen families occupied the new settlement of Tel Hayim in Samaria this morning. The settlement is located near Rujayb, the original site of Elon More. Our correspondent Shalom Oren

reports that the settlement of Ma'ale Levona, situated on the Ramallah-Nabulus road, will be populated tomorrow.

Arens Says Settlers' Mission To Foster Arab Ties

TA091518 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The prime mission of the Jewish settlers is to maintain good relations with their Arab neighbors, Defense Minister Professor Moshe Arens said today. He was addressing a nucleus of settlers at the ceremony in which the Samaria settlement of Ma'ale Levona was converted into a civilian settlement. Our correspondent Gil Ronen brings an excerpt of the minister's remarks:

[Begin Arens recording] The mission facing the settlements is to settle firmly in Samaria. Yet you have another mission, which is worth emphasizing precisely these days: to develop good neighborly relations with the Arab neighbors in the region. If I come to visit you in a year — and I certainly will — I would like to see your homes, I would like to talk with your children, and I will ask you what you have managed to achieve, but my first question will be: Did you succeed in fostering neighborly relations with the Arab inhabitants of the region?

[Ronen] This is what Defense Minister Arens said at the ceremony in Ma'ale Levona before he rushed to board the helicopter and take off for the Herut center session. The ceremony was also attended by the acting head of the Civilian Administration, the commander of the Central Command, and several leaders from Jewish settlements in Judaea and Samaria.

Ma'ale Levona was established 9 months ago as a military stronghold. Today the NAHAL nucleus leaves it, and the tiny concrete structures that are the houses on top of the hill south of Nabulus will be inhabited by 20 families that form a nucleus of the Amana movement [affiliated with Gush Emunim]. [end recording]

Agriculture Ministry To Promote Settlement Activity

TA081842 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recommends that no more farming land in central Israel be released for construction purposes, and that government aid for building in this part of the country be reduced, in order to encourage settlement in Judaea and Samaria. This recommendation appears in a plan for renewing the settlement momentum in the territories, submitted to Prime Minister Shamir by Deputy Minister of Agriculture Mikha'el Deqel.

Our correspondent on settlement affairs, Rami Gubernik, reports that according to this plan, there has been a marked slowing lately in the pace of settlement in Judaea and Samaria. The plan suggests a number of solutions: imposing restrictions on construction in central Israel, and establishing a new authority for developing Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza which will operate alongside the Ministerial Committee for Settlement Affairs. The plan further suggests that the Israeli market be closed to the agricultural produce of the Arabs — produce which competes with that of the Jordan Rift valley settlements.

Coordinator of Activities on Jewish Underground

TA091510 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] "I hope that the latest events in the territories will not have a negative effect on the administration's relations with the Arabs of the territories." This was told to IDF radio by Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, in his first radio interview. Our correspondent Gil Ronen talked with him:

[Begin recording] [Ronen] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories: Have the relations between the administration and the Arabs in the territories changed as a result of the Arab bus affair which has caused a storm in the territories in the last few days?

[Goren] No, I did not know of any change in relation to what happened. The population accepts the events as they are. So far there are no indications that this will have an influence — certainly not in a negative way. I hope that the Arab inhabitants will understand that the law is being enforced and we have no intention to hide things. I sincerely hope that it will have no negative effect, since we are working very hard to introduce good relations between the Arab inhabitants and the Civilian Administration, the security forces, and the settlers. I sincerely hope that this will not disrupt the relationship which we are working so hard to maintain and cultivate.

[Ronen] Is there any chance for improvement, for increasing the trust?

[Goren] I do not know if these are the methods which will bring about an increase of trust. I only hope it will not cause any damage; and I have very good reason to believe that the Arab inhabitants believe that the law is being enforced, and that there is no concealment here. I sincerely hope there will be no disruption.

[Ronen] Are these words the result of talks and contacts with some of the prominent Arab personages?

[Goren] Following the latest events, we have not held any special contacts, since we are doing our utmost not to be involved in this affair. This is an affair which has to be separate from us, and we have made no special contacts with the Arab inhabitants in the territories.

However, we have daily contacts with them. We hear them, we hear what happens. And as I said, we do not sense any special event, or any special feeling. It is certainly an issue of great interest, and a cause of some concern. This is very natural.

However, we sense nothing outstanding in the attitude of the population. We hope that this affair will really be separate, and that the calm and good relationships which actually exist today will continue. [end recording]

Chief of Staff Levi Addresses Knesset Committee

TA091414 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The chief of staff has said that there has been a recent drop in terrorist activity against our forces in southern Lebanon, contrary to earlier predictions. There has been no change in the deployment of forces along the front with Syria.

Lieutenant General Moshe Levi addressed the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee today. Regarding the development of the Lavi aircraft, he said this is a national project, and therefore the budget for its development should come from the state budget rather than the defense budget. MK Mordekhay Gur said that large funds from the defense budget have already been allocated for developing the Lavi, and this has a detrimental effect on the IDF's routine activity. MK Ge'ula Kohen also noted that perhaps the development of the aircraft should be frozen. The committee will hold a special debate on that topic.

Large Ammunition Cache Uncovered in Ramallah

TA100619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] A large cache of ammunition was uncovered in Ramallah in the wake of the recent capture of a terrorist gang. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the cache includes some 170 Soviet-made hand grenades. Some of these grenades were used in attacks in Israel. The investigation is continuing.

MK Biton Prevented From Attending Moroccan Congress

TA090956 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Following intervention by King Hassan of Morocco, MK Charlie Biton's participation in the Israeli delegation to the Congress of Jewish Communities of Morocco, scheduled to open next week, has been prevented.

Our correspondent Avraham Ben-Melekh comments that this is the first time that a large delegation from Israel was to attend the congress, one also including people who are not of Moroccan origin, including MK's Sarid and Blumenthal. Mayors of Moroccan origin are also participating, as well as representatives of Israeli universities and press.

The congress will also be attended by representatives from the United States, France, England, and Romania, including the Romanian chief rabbi, Moshe Rozen, and Chairman of the World Jewish Congress Edgar Bronfman.

ALGERIA

Guinea Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Visit

LD082219 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 8 May 84

[Excerpt] Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore arrived early in the afternoon in Algiers accompanied by his foreign affairs minister. Mr Diara Traore was met on arrival by our Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi and several members of the government.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Blames U.S., Britain for 8 May Events

PM100953 Paris LE MONDE in French 10 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Eric Rouleau dispatch: "The Countries Who Arm the Killers Will Pay Dearly for Their Crime"]

[Text] Tripoli — At the wheel of his car, a machine gun on the front seat, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi parked at the gate of the horse-riding center around 12 km from Tripoli. He got out beaming, waved happily to aides awaiting him, and strode toward the race track. A crowd of riders — officers from the regular Army — hailed him, using his first name (Mu'ammar), and ran to embrace him and to congratulate him on "the victory won against the people's enemies." "Down with fascism!" young soldiers chanted, while the Libyan "revolution guide" mounted his horse and, waving his fist, launched into a wild horse race — one of his favorite sports.

It was 1830 on Tuesday, 8 May. Col al-Qadhdhafi's personal physician, who was standing beside us on the edge of the track, burst out laughing when he heard the newscast of a foreign radio station on a transistor radio. The newscaster, speaking in a solemn tone, announced — in the conditional [tense implying reported speech in French] — that the Libyan Army had rebelled and that street fighting was continuing in Tripoli.

The report was not entirely unfounded. That morning, at around 0930, the capital's population was thrown into commotion by the growing noise of artillery fire (probably tank guns and mortars) and bursts of machine gun fire. Armed militiamen belonging to the revolutionary guard, in uniform or civilian dress, spread out through the streets to stop traffic — causing huge jams — and to seal off strategic districts of the capital, occupy the official buildings, and politely ask pedestrians to return home.

Initially paralyzed, Tripoli became a ghost town in the early afternoon. The streets emptied, the stores lowered their metal shutters, and the population hid behind lowered blinds. Then there was a long, interminable silence which gave rise to all kinds of speculation.

Suddenly, at around 1630, sirens blared and processions of cars began to move up and down the main roads amid a chorus of horns punctuated by choruses of chanted slogans. Young people — boys and girls waving their fists, a machine gun, or a picture of Al-Qadhdhafi — marched shouting: "Yes to permanent revolution! No to fascism!"

Many marched toward the Green Square on the edge of the old city, where the bodies of around 10 men were displayed for 15 minutes.

The "traitors" have been "liquidated!" they screamed triumphantly. So the game had been won. Col al-Qadhdhafi could then go to the riding center to relax.

What exactly happened? Asked whether or not he had escaped an attack that morning — a report we had obtained from a generally reliable source — Col al-Qadhdhafi said in a friendly tone: "Come and see me this evening. I will explain everything to you." Since we were invited to visit the Bab al-'Aziziyah military headquarters where the "revolution guide" lives in the middle of the night, we were able to observe that the area bore no trace of the fighting which had apparently taken place at dawn on Tuesday. The "red berets" who usually mount guard had not been increased in number.

Flaws

In his office, whose walls are covered with hundreds of books, sitting behind a desk covered with newspapers and files, Col al-Qadhdhafi gave us his version of the events, which broadly coincided with the one we had received from his aides. On Sunday, 6 May, the police intercepted three men behaving in a suspicious manner at the Tunisian border. They were carrying Sudanese diplomatic passports and had British and American visas. They said they were of Palestinian origin but spoke a Libyan dialect with no accent. When threatened with arrest, they opened fire in order to escape, shooting a policeman. One of the three men was killed; the other two were wounded before being captured. Their bags were found to contain lists of their accomplices in Libya, with names, addresses, and telephone numbers, and specific instructions on the attacks and murders they were to commit.

This was a godsend, since the leader of the network in Tripoli, who was immediately arrested, betrayed 10 (13 according to another source) of the plotters who had rented a downtown apartment. As early as Monday evening, the television announced, with pictures to support the story, the capture of the three "terrorists" on the Tunisian border. Thus the authorities took the risk of warning those who were to be killed or apprehended the following day during the action launched by the revolution guard against the building they occupied.

The flaws in this version are too glaring, we pointed out to Col al-Qadhdhafi, not to arouse surprise at the very least. Was it conceivable for the three men apprehended at the Tunisian border to have made the mistake of equipping themselves with Sudanese diplomatic passports — when relations between Khartoum and Tripoli have been broken off — and to pass themselves off as Palestinians, who have been eminently suspect here since the quarrel between Col al-Qadhdhafi and Mr 'Arafat? Knowing that they were undertaking a dangerous mission, how could they be so stupid as to carry on them a list of their organization's members?

The Libyan leader swept aside these objections and others by retorting: "You do not know how completely stupid those people are!" And he continued: "We have proof that they all belong to the Muslim Brotherhood movement. All their accomplices whom we have arrested in the past 2 days are also members. They were trained at the Sudanese Wali-Sidna military base by Sudanese and Egyptian instructors and under the supervision of U.S. experts. Other groups are being trained in the same place. The people we apprehended received their weapons and training in Britain or the United States before returning to Libya."

Threats

Scarcely containing his anger, Col al-Qadhdhafi continued, hammering out his words: "Things are now clear. The United States and Britain are harboring not political oppositionists, as they claim, but terrorists whom they are arming and inciting to crime, with the active cooperation of Sudan and other Arab countries.

"The Libyans are entitled to defend themselves, to fight the terrorists where they can be found, and in the same way as the police shoot members of the Red Brigades without warning. The countries which are arming the killers will also pay dearly for their crime. The states, Arab or other, which are exporting terrorism to our country will receive revolution, which we will send them in exchange."

Col al-Qadhdhafi specifically threatened the United States, Britain, and Sudan but refused to name "the other Arab countries," which are presumed to be Egypt, Tunisia and — it is also said — Saudi Arabia, which some people accuse of financing the Islamic movements.

Question: Did you not start things by having Libyan oppositionists living abroad killed?

Answer: That is a lie put about by the imperialist press. The real oppositionists are here, among us. They are completely free to express themselves within the people's congresses. The others, the terrorists, are spontaneously liquidated by Libyans living abroad. For my part I have never incited them to take action. Quite the reverse, I have constantly invited the dissidents to return to Libya for their own protection.

Question: Nonetheless, two students reputed to be Islamic oppositionists were killed at Tripoli University on 16 April. Did you approve those executions?

Answer: It is not for me to give a verdict on this question. Those two counterrevolutionaries were judged and liquidated by their fellow students for trying to set fire to two university lecture halls — an action which nearly burned hundreds of students alive.

As you know, I hold no official position, and it is therefore the people's organizations which make all the decisions. I readily admit that the dictatorship exercised by our people is tyrannical, but was that not true in your country during the 1789 revolution? Despite its excesses, the French Revolution marked the beginning of the bourgeois republics throughout the world. Ours opens the era of the Jamahiriyah (the state of the people's masses).

Question: You recently stated that the Libyan Army was full of reactionaries and counterrevolutionaries. Are you not afraid that Col al-Qadhdhafi might be replaced by a General Bonaparte?

Answer: No, that is out of the question. Here the revolutionaries control the Armed Forces. Our plan to arm the whole population, which is being implemented, is designed specifically to eliminate the regular Army once and for all. We already no longer have a state, a government, or exploiters. In the future it will be the people and they alone who will hold all the power. [answer ends]

Meanwhile it is the Islamic oppositionists who oppose Col al-Qadhdhafi's "anti-Muslim" policy — especially in the sphere of women's status — who have apparently been neutralized. According to a source close to the government, some 200 of them — soldiers, civil servants, teachers, and students — have been arrested in the past 48 hours.

Tours Exhibition With Press

LD091651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution today toured the Green Exhibition of Clothing at 'Umar al-Mukhtar street in Tripoli, together with press and representatives of world radios and news agencies. He inspected the various wings of this great cultural center.

During the commander's tour of this stronghold, representatives of the world press, radios and news agencies interviewed citizens who rallied around the commander affirming their eternal cohesion with the revolution and its commander and pledging to thwart and totally destroy anyone who contemplates detracting from the people's authority.

Accuses U.S., UK, Sudan

LD091949 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 9 May (JANA) — The commander of the Great 1 September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today spoke to representatives of the world press, radio and news agencies with whom he met during his tour of the Green Exhibition of Clothing in the heart of Tripoli today.

He talked to them about the terrorist operation by a group of terrorists who were destroyed yesterday and about the role of the United States, Britain and Sudan in training and preparing them for carrying out acts of terrorism against the achievements of the Libyan people.

The brother commander pointed out these terrorists were trained in Britain and the United States and then sent to Libya to carry out sabotage against the popular installations, markets, electric power stations, and the Libyan people.

He told the press: We have documents and evidence proving these terrorists were trained in Britain and the United States and

that they belong to the same terrorist group that cooperates with the British and U.S. Governments and receives protection, support, and training from them. These terrorists, he added, also receive support from the government of Sudan, which opened camps for training them in acts of terrorism.

The brother commander affirmed that the United States and Britain are aiding and exporting international terrorism to all countries wishing to live in freedom and peace.

To Pursue Terrorists

LD100836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 May 84

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 10 May (JANA) — In his talk with journalists the brother leader said the British Government is a terrorist and barbaric one because it protects terrorists. The brother leader confirmed that from now on the Libyan people have the right to pursue those terrorists everywhere. He said this is the responsibility of the Libyan people, that he is personally against terrorism and does not have authority, and that nobody has any reason to oppose him as authority is in the hand of the people at the People's Conferences and People's Committees. But you do not want to understand this. I have no authority, and I can come out and fight anywhere anyone who wants to fight me personally if there is a reason for this.

Concerning the false accusations by the Western press that the Jamahiriyah practices terror, the brother leader stated the Western governments are the terrorists, Reagan is the biggest terrorist in the world, and these governments are detached from civilization. We are a civilized nation, we defend our country and our land, and we want to live happily in freedom and peace, but the West and the U.S. and British Governments in particular do not want this. They want to invade our country, and they do not want us to live in happiness and peace. He said we did not go to America or Britain to invade them. We are in our homeland, and these governments want to invade us. He confirmed we have the right to self-defense in our land and to pursue our enemies anywhere, and you must know this from now on. There is no international law which allows the British or U.S. Government to protect terrorism and export it. If they want to export terrorism we will exercise our right to respond to this.

Phone Calls Relay Support

LD091344 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad; King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia; Captain Thomas Sankara, chief of state and president of the National Revolution Council in Upper Volta; Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil; Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam; and PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have contacted the brother leader of the revolution by telephone to denounce the terrorist action directed by regimes hostile to the Libyan people. They expressed their stand alongside Libya in confronting this act, which is hostile to its people.

JANA Links U.S., UK, Sudan to Anti-Libyan 'Conspiracy'

LD091519 Tripoli JANA in English 1427 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 9, May, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The infiltration of a terrorist group across the Tunisian border last Sunday, and another terrorist group to a residential building in Tripoli yesterday, and arrest of some other terrorist cells have shown the size of the imperialist reactionary conspiracy directed towards Libya as Washington and London politicians try deliberately with a group of agent and reactionary regimes to throw fabricated allegations and a series of lies and false rumours as an excuse to carry out dirty and terrorist actions against the Libyan Arab people who struggle to achieve their legitimate national aspirations and ambitions and defend their gains and achievements which represent the guarantee of their future as people looking forward to achieve progress and glory and support issues of freedom in the world and defend human rights and confront firmly racial discrimination policies and imperialist conspiracies directed towards fighting peoples and liberation movements. It becomes clear according to all given facts which have been confirmed from documents found with the criminal terrorists who have spent long periods in special camps in Sudan, Britain and America and received intensive training by military experts and specialists to carry out ugly terrorist operations including destruction, assassination and burning and kindapping hostages of children and women. The criminal actions planned in Washington, Britain and Sudan reveal that terrorism is directed towards Libya to accomplish preplanned aggressive motives, and it was (?prepared) under widescale information and political propaganda released from Washington, London and Khartoum. It was reflected also, through series of provocations, aggressive actions, economic siege and chase of Libyan students in these places.

So Libya has become victim of organised international terrorism practiced by America and Britain and open collusion with some agent regimes.

This is the fact which is still vivid in the mind of world public opinion which watch closely all what is being conspired by these countries against Libya which the imperialist circles are trying to discredit its stands and human principals. They aimed at attacking its people who found itself today a target for the most vicious terrorist activities.

It is certain that Libya despite everything will not deviate from its eternal principals and revolutionary choices, the principals based on fighting international terrorism and brave and confident confrontation of all destructive actions directed towards freedom of the fighting people for better future.

Envoy in Rome on Action Against 'Enemies' Abroad

PM101011 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 9 May 84 p 2

[Interview with 'Ali 'Atiyyah, head of Libyan People's Bureau in Rome, by Magdi Allam; date and place not given]

[Text] For the first time a Libyan official has agreed to grant an interview entirely devoted to the burning issue of Libyan terrorism in Italy, which has harmed good relations since 1980, when

five opponents of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime were assassinated by its gunmen in Rome and Milan. It was in 1980 that 'Ali 'Atiyyah arrived in Rome as a press attache, and he is now acting charge d'affaires following the assassination of Ambassador At-Taggazy. He calmly and confidently explained why the "revolutionary forces" that have eliminated "the people's enemies" abroad are not terrorists, denies any link with the Red Brigades, which he describes as a "radical organization," and promises a new offensive against opponents and the states hosting them.

Question: Opponents claim that the Libyan Embassy in Rome is the operations center for physically eliminating opposition to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime throughout Europe and that this has been made possible thanks to the connivance of the Italian Secret Services. What is your opinion?

Answer: The People's Bureau of the Jamahiriyah in Rome has as its objective the consolidation of relations between the Libyan and Italian peoples, on the basis of our belief that while governments change, peoples remain. The charge made against us is an attempt to damage our progressive policy and is the price we pay for our opposition to imperialism, reaction, and Zionism. We are a friendly people; our human and material resources are limited, but that is no reason for our becoming a flock of sheep.

Everyone knows that Libya has become the linchpin of the revolution and the center of freedom, peace, active neutrality, and the rejection of great powers' hegemony. All this conflicts with the interests of the imperialists and their agents in the Arab world, and they therefore create pretexts for combating and opposing Libya.

Question: But the charges against you are detailed and based on actual events. It is also claimed that some attacks have involved professional assassins paid by phony commercial concerns, and that the assassins include the Red Brigade members.

Answer: I must point out first and foremost that when the revolutionary forces in Libya decided to eliminate opponents abroad, it happened on the basis of legitimate reasons. The announcement was made in a public statement, so there is no reason to act secretly. The operations that have been carried out are the work of members of the Libyan revolutionary forces convinced of the need to punish the Libyan people's enemies. And when the revolutionary forces decide something, they need neither outside help nor phony organizations to operate.

Nevertheless, I am keen to specify the major difference that exists between terrorism — which is a phenomenon that we Libyans reject and oppose — and the pursuit of the people's enemies and the settling of accounts with them because they have committed actions that justify their punishment. Sentences have been passed against them, and their names and crimes have been announced to Interpol so they can be apprehended and handed over to the Libyan authorities. However, some imperialist forces want to turn them into heroes, permitting them to act, providing them with protection and means that jeopardize the Libyan people's security. The revolutionary forces have acted from a stance of self-defense and are totally responsible for any initiative taken.

As for the Red Brigades, we defy anyone to produce just one piece of proof that there has been any kind of link or contact with that organization. We are spokesmen for a just cause and we need nobody else to defend it. The sole aim of involving Libya's name in certain terrorist events and accusing it of cooperating with radical organizations such as the Red Brigades and "Baader Meinhof" is to deprive revolutionary stances of their substance of struggle and to burden them with a terrorist identity.

Question: Is it true that "death squads" with instructions to eliminate Libyan oppositionists have arrived in several European capitals, including Rome, London, Paris, Bonn, and Geneva?

Answer: Here too I must first point out that the Libyan people reserve the right to defend their gains with every means and do not accept that certain countries should become assembly centers for their enemies, thus enabling them to carry out actions hostile to the Libyan people. So these countries must choose between being friends or enemies of the Libyan people. For our part, we have already informed them via political channels of the names of the persons being sought and of their crimes and have asked that they be handed over to us. As for the presence of "death squads" in Europe, I can neither confirm nor deny it; I can only say: If they exist, well, let it be proven. However, whether or not they exist, it remains a right of the Libyans to defend themselves both within the country and abroad.

Question: Now, however, Al-Muqaryif, the Libyan opponent, is claiming he will respond to attacks on opponents with attacks on representatives of the regime. What will you do?

Answer: This announcement is further proof that the people's enemies enjoy the support of the countries in which they live and that they are trained and armed there. So these countries must shoulder their responsibilities and accept all the consequences.

Joint Libyan-CSSR Communique Issued 8 May

LD091102 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2305 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 8 May (JANA) — An Arab Libyan-Czechoslovak joint communique was released today in Tripoli and Prague at the conclusion of the visit paid to the Jamahiriyah by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and the delegation accompanying him. The text follows:

At the invitation of Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah from 6-8 May 1984.

During the visit the Czechoslovak premier was received by the brother Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, to whom he conveyed friendly greetings from CSSR President Gustav Husak. They exchanged views on issues concerning the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in all areas and on the current international situation.

The Czechoslovak premier paid a visit to the memorial to the Al-Hani martyrs and laid a wreath. He also familiarized himself

with the achievements realized by the 1 September Revolution in the economic and social fields. Officials talks were held between Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal in an atmposphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia, based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by CSSR President Gustav Husak and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on 9 September 1982, are developing and successfully intensifying in all areas.

In their constant efforts to implement and deepen the concepts of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the people of the two countries in a continuous and regenerated way, Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal signed a program for developing economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic until 1990.

The two sides exchanged information on general developments in their two countries. Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud highly appreciated the Czechoslovak people's successes in building an advanced socialist society.

Lubomir Strougal lauded the progress realized by the people of the Jamahiriyah in various fields. He also praised the important role played by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in bolstering the national liberation movement in the struggle against imperialist attempts to impose domination on the nations that have achieved liberation from the yoke of colonialism and which are waging a bitter struggle to consolidate their political and economic independence and for social progress.

During the talks Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud stressed the importance of the friendly cooperation between the two countries and expressed his thanks for the support Czechoslovakia has always given to the just cause of the Arab people. He highly appreciated Czechoslovakia's role in the struggle for peace and strengthening security and peaceful cooperation in the world.

The two sides noted with concern that international conditions are still complex and tense, and they pointed out that the cause of this tension is due to to the adventurous and reckless actions of the hostile imperialist forces headed by the United States, which is trying to solve international issues through force and confrontation and the arms race for the purpose of achieving military superiority and dictating its will on the nations and countries of the world.

Reforming international conditions is possible and necessary for the existence and progress of the peoples. It requires first and foremost respect for their national independence and sovereignty and categorical rejection of the destructive gunboat policy and of all forms of pressure, open intervention and aggression. It also requires complete recognition of the peoples' right to self-determination and to their free choice of social, economic and political system.

Extremely dangerous conditions have emerged as a result of deploying the new intermediate-range American nuclear missiles in the territory of some West European states. This step represents an extraordinary and serious threat not only to the European states but also to the entire Mediterranean area, which is facing a destructive danger after the deployment of missiles at the Comiso base.

The two sides affirmed that the peoples of the world have a firm right and are duty bound to stand up to imperialism in defense of the scientific development of their countries. In view of the new conditions that have arisen, the Warsaw Pact member states were compelled to take measures to ensure their own defense and security and to stop the attempts aimed at breaching the military balance of forces.

The two sides agreed the more pressing task is to prevent imperialism's hostile plans for the sake of safeguarding peace, respecting the principles of equality, justice and security of all peoples.

The two sides affirmed that the security and peace of the Mediterranean are closely linked to the security of Europe and stated the need to turn the Mediterranean area into one of peace and cooperation free from all foreign military bases. In this connection the two sides affirm the importance of unification and cohesion of all the revolutionary, democratic, anti-U.S. imperialist forces, and the establishment of a broad front to destroy the vestiges of colonialism, to compensate the peoples for the damage caused to them as a result of colonialist domination, and to foil U.S. imperialist plans.

The two sides affirmed they are initially seeking peaceful cooperation among states to create an atmosphere of confidence in international relations.

The two sides paid special attention to the conditions in the Middle East and stressed that these conditions pose a great danger to international peace and security.

They firmly denounced the criminal Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in which the United States has become a direct participant. The two sides noted that the armed interventions of the United States and the Zionist invasion and occupation of south Lebanon have revealed to the entire world the true hostile nature of the Zionist state and its expansionist policy. They also shows the United States' direct responsibility for the current conditions in the Middle East.

In this connection the two sides demand insistently the immediate unconditional withdrawal of the invading Zionist forces from Lebanon in implementation of UN resolutions in this connection.

They also demand a final end to the military activity and interference in the internal affairs of this country by the United States and its NATO allies. The two sides salute the struggle of the Lebanese people and their progressive patriotic forces, who with their struggle have torn up the agreement of humiliation and shame of 17 May which the Israelis and the United States imposed on Lebanon by the force of arms. They considered the

cancellation as a great victory for the Lebanese patriotic forces and for the all the anti-imperialist Arab forces, and an affirmation that the policy of separate agreements does not lead to a solution.

The two sides express their militant solidarity with the Syrian Arab people, strongly condemn the imperialist and Zionist hostile plans against this country, and affirm their stand alongside Syria against any aggression.

The two sides affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the heart and basis of the struggle in the Middle East, and stressed the need for the withdrawal of the Zionist forces from all the occupied Arab territory. They also stressed that solving the Palestinian issue cannot be achieved except by recognizing the full rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state on their own soil.

In this connection the two sides renew their support and backing for the Palestinian Arab people's struggle and their rejection of all the liquidationist schemes such as the Camp David agreement, the Reagan plan and others.

The two sides affirmed the need to unify Arab ranks and to safeguard the unity of the PLO along the proper path that leads to liberation, and to oppose capitulationist solutions so that all these forces may stand fast against the coordinated pressure against them by imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. The two sides call on the Palestinian progressive and revolutionary forces to shoulder their responsibilities for the sake of safeguarding the unity of the Palestinian liberation movement on the basis of progressive foundations.

The two sides also denounced the expansion of the military presence of the United States and its allies in the Gulf area, their aggressive intervention in the affairs of the area and their threat to the independence and security of the states in the region.

In this connection they also denounced the provocative U.S. military actions by land, sea and air against the Jamahiriyah, particularly in the Gulf of Sidra.

They affirm the Jamahiriyah's right to defend its territorial waters and air space. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic completely supports the Jamahiriyah in its struggle against all aspects of imperialist aggression. The two sides also denounce the U.S.' attempts to involve Western powers in applying pressure by various means on the people of the Jamahiriyah.

During their review of conditions in Africa the two sides expressed concern regarding the imperialist powers' increasing intervention in the domestic affairs of the countries of the continent and the ascending hostile actions of the forces of neocolonialism which threaten the unity, independence and sovereignty of African states. In this connection the two sides affirmed the importance of the OAU as an element in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and Zionism and for peace, independence and progress. They denounced the attempts to breach the unity of African states and to weaken the OAU.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the peoples who have achieved liberation from colonial control and who are firmly struggling to regain their political and economic independence and for independent development.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Czechoslovakia denounce imperialist interventions in Chad. They demand the withdrawal of the neocolonialist forces of intervention from its territory and the end of intervention by the reactionary African forces which collaborated with them. They also stress the need to solve the dispute by means of dialogue among the Chadian sides concerned without any outside intervention and on the basis of the OAU resolutions. The two sides also see that internal political stability and security in Chad are elements which assist strengthening security in the area.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Latin America struggling for freedom and independence. They strongly denounced U.S. aggression against Grenada as a violation of international norms and law and as posing a serious danger resulting from the terrorism policy the United States has been pursuing against the peoples of this area. They reaffirmed their complete solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle in defense of their national independence, sovereignty and unity of their territory. The two sides firmly denounced the continuing U.S. imperialist provocations against the independence of socialist Cuba, its sovereignty, and development in an atmosphere of freedom.

The two sides also affirmed the need to remove the unjust exploitation of developing countries' resources and to establish a new international economic system on the basis of equality between the peoples.

The two sides highly valued the activity of the Nonaligned Movement, particularly the struggle for safeguarding peace, ending the arms race, and the development of international cooperation, and also the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

They stressed that the policy of the nonaligned group is an important contribution to the efforts to rectify international conditions, in which the Jamahiriyah is playing a positive role.

The two sides also expressed deep satisfaction with the results of their talks and are certain that the visit by the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic premier to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has contributed substantially to strengthening friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Jamahiriyah and has been a new impetus toward widening and deepening bilateral relations in all fields in the future. They agreed that continuing the exchange of visits at this level is useful and should be repeated every year.

At the end of the visit Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Popular Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, signed the minutes of the cooperation agreement between the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau and the CSSR Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Brother Musa Abu Furaywah, secretary of the Popular General Committee for Economy and Light Industries, and Bohomil Urban, CSSR minister of foreign trade, also signed the minutes of the talks held between the delegations of the two countries on the development of trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic premier expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and hospitality were accorded him and extended an invitation to Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud to pay a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks and its date will be fixed later through the appropriate channels.

Pakistani Foreign Minister Departs 9 May

LD091923 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text]9 May (JANA)— Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Joint Communique Released

LD092113 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tripoli 9 May (JANA) — A press communique was released today on the visit of Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan and the delegation accompanying him to the Jamahiriyah, during which he attended the meetings of the ninth session of the Arab Libyan-Pakistani joint committee for economic and social cooperation.

The communique underlines that the talks the guest minister had in in the Jamahiriyah with the brother secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and through the Arab Libyan-Pakistani joint committee, have concluded in an atmosphere of friendship and fraternity. The talks covered the relations existing between the two countries linked by the same Islamic heritage and a common history.

In the communique, the two sides emphasize the determination of both countries to strengthen cooperation in various fields for the good of the two fraternal peoples. In the framework of this visit, the Arab Libyan-Pakistani joint committee has held meetings, and the minutes of the meeting of the ninth session of the committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation have been signed.

In the course of their review of the grave and deteriorating situation in the Middle East, they have stressed that a just and permanent peace in the region can be established only with the complete withdrawal of the Zionist enemy's forces from all the occupied Arab lands, including Jerusalem, and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all their national legitimate rights, including the setting up of its own independent state in its homeland. The two sides have also condemned the persistent Zionist violations inside the occupied Arab lands, and the expansionist policy of the Zionist entity.

They have also expressed the fact that their respective countries see a dire need for the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation between the Islamic states in various domains to ensure common good for all Islamic states. They have also stressed the need for further action to reinforce the role of the ICO and to demonstrate commitment to its charter.

In the course of their discussion of the world political situation, the two sides have stressed the importance of all countries, especially the nonaligned countries, intensifying their efforts to strengthen and develop world peace and security. They have stressed the principle of national sovereignty, unity, and independence and expressed their concern about and rejection of foreign interference, in all its forms, in the internal affairs of other countries. They have stressed the need to continue emphasizing the basic principles of the nonaligned policy — a policy embodying the originality of the Nonaligned Movement as an important principal factor in strengthening peace and progress in the interest of peoples of the world.

The two sides have also stressed the need for finding a solution to the Chadian problem with the participation of all the disputing parties and on the basis of the OAU resolutions. The two sides have declared their countries' firm support for the Namibian people's right of independence in accordance with the UN Security Council resolutions.

The two sides have also stressed the need to end the unjust exploitation of the developing countries' wealth, and to establish a new world economic order on the basis of compatibility and equality among all peoples.

Somalia's DFSS Head on Need To Topple Barre

LD031002 Tripoli JANA in English 0910 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, Sha'ban 3, May 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The head of the Democratic Front for Salvation in Somalia, Abdullah Yousef Ahmad, affirmed the Somali people's determination to topple hireling Siad Barre's regime, which is closely connected with U.S. imperialism. In an interview with JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY, he said that Siad Barre's regime does not only constitute a danger to the Somali people, but to the whole Arab people. It is clinging to the heels of the capitulatory stable David accords. He pointed out that the front has recently carried out many daring operations against hireling Barre in the provinces of Wadok, Kolkodud, Hiiraan, and Yokol,inflicting heavy losses on the forces of the hireling regime. It had also seized great quantities of light and heavy weapons and ammunition.

Brother Abdullah Yousef touched upon the deteriorating conditions in Somalia and said the situation there is very bad, from all economic and political aspects, due to the wrongful practices of hireling Siad Barre and his ruling clique. He affirmed that the radical solution for those tragedies suffered by the Somali people will only be acheived by the destruction of hireling Siad Barre's regime which destroyed the country politically, economically, and socially, isolated Somalia from her Arab nation, and imprisoned thousands of Somali people's sons, as well as rendering homeless hundreds of thousands at a time when he left the Somali

land open for U.S. imperialist forces. The head of the Somali Democratic Front for National Salvation is struggling in alliance with Arab progressive forces. In his interview, Brother Abdullah Yousef Ahmad appreciated the support presented by the Libyan Arab people for the Somali people's revolution led by the Democratic Front for National Salvation.

MAURITANIA

AFP: Ex-Diplomat Linked With 'Pro-Libyan Plot'

AB042206 Paris AFP in French 1455 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Paris, 4 May (AFP) — Ahmed Baba Miske, former Mauritanian ambassador to the United Nations and former spokesman of the Polisario Front, was arrested in Nouakchott on 4 April, his family has announced in Paris. His detention, it is pointed out, could be connected with the recent arrests carried out in Mauritania following the discovery of a "pro-Libyan plot."

Mr Baba Miske's family asserted that the former diplomat no longer devotes himself to [words indistinct] on Arab-African south-south cooperation. Since the change in the regime in 1978, it added, Baba Miske "has always supported the new authorities but voluntarily refrained from any political activity." According to his family, Baba Miske wrote from his place of detention to the Mauritanian head of state to "request to know the exact reasons for his arrest." He had earlier been arrested and then kept away from his native Akjoujt region, from December 1980 to March 1981, following the discovery of a "Libyan plot."

MOROCCO

Equatorial Guinea Defense Minister Arrives

LD061110 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 May 84

[Text] Casablanca, 6 May (MAP) — Colonel Fructuoso Mba Onana Nchama, the deputy prime minister and minister of state for national defense of Equatorial Guinea, arrived today in Casablanca on a visit to Morocco during which he will inspect Guinean students attending school in Morocco. Moroccan Minister of State in Charge of Cooperation Abdelouahed Radi and the Equatorial Guinea ambassador to Rabat received the Guinean official at Mohamed V International Airport.

Guinean Prime Minister, Foreign Minister Arrive

LD091732 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] This afternoon in Fes His Majesty King Hasan II received Guinean Prime Minister Colonel Diara Troare, accompanied by Guinean Foreign Minister El Hadj Abdoulaye Toure and the ambassador of Guinea to Morocco. On the Moroccan side the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani, Minister of Interior Driss Basri, Foreign Minister Abdelouahed Belkziz, Information Minister Abdellatif Filali, Minister of Cooperation Abdelouahed Radi, and His Majesty's ambassador to Guinea.

SUDAN

NFSL Statement Claims Commando Attack in Libya

EA091645 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The National Front for the Salvation of Libya [NFSL] has issued a statement on the swoop of a detachment of its commandos [fidaiyyin] on Al-'Aziziyah in Tripoli, text as follows:

Commandos of the salvation forces, the military wing of the NFSL, are continuing their armed attack on the pillars and establishments of the criminal terrorist regime on Libya's blessed good soil. By a bold commando onslaught which exemplified all the loftiness and pride of our people, all their legendary heroism, their love for martyrdom and sacrifice and their determination for (?hardship) and revenge against Al-Qadhdhafi's iniquitous savagery, a detachment of the commandos swooped into Al-'Aziziyah camp where Al-Qadhdhafi was (?hiding) behind his guards and inside his hideouts in the early dawn hours Tuesday, May 1984.

The armed clash between the commandos and the forces of the criminal Al-Qadhdhafi lasted for more than 5 continuous hours.

A number of other Libyan troops and combatants who were inside the camp joined our commandos. The fighting, which very much resembled legendary fierce battles, resulted in the martyrdom of a large number of our commandos and the fall of a large number of killed and wounded from Al-Qadhdhafi's forces.

Al-Qadhdhafi himself also managed to flee through one of his secret hideouts.

Moreover, another group from our fighting groups also managed on the same day to implement partial operations of an explosion inside Tripoli.

Even if Al-Qadhdhafi managed to escape this time, he will not escape every time, God willing, for our combatants and commandos are lying in wait for him in every corner of Libya.

Long live our people's struggle and jihad to topple Al-Qadhdhafi. Glory and immortality to our martyrs.

Vows To Continue Fight

JN091833 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Paris, 9 May (SUNA) — SUNA has received a statement from the National Front for the Salvation of Libya mourning struggler martyr Ahmad Ibrahim Ahwas, member of the front's Executive Committee and founder and commander of the Salvation Forces, the military wing.

In the statement mourning Ahwas, the front states that the military option has been and will continue to be one of its basic options, that Libyan territory will be the sole arena of the military battle with Al-Qadhdhafi, and that accounts with Al-Qadhdhafi and his hirelings will be settled on this territory.

The statement adds that the front is careful to give a unique example of leadership, as its military leaders themselves lead military operations in their homeland with all the risks and challenges this entails.

The front stresses the battle with Al-Qadhdhafi will continue until Al-Qadhdhafi and his hirelings are toppled, and until justice is achieved in the militant and patient Libyan land.

The front explained the time has come for all the voices seeking to belittle our people's struggle and their readiness to offer sacrifices to be silent, and to witness how the Libyan people and their heroes are confronting the oppression Al-Qadhdhafi is practicing in his prisons and camps.

Front's Leader Identified

NC091735 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The National Front [for the Salvation of Libya], which sponsored yesterday's attack against the Al-'Aziziyah barracks, has revealed its leader is Muhammad Yusuf al-Maghariaf, the former Libyan ambassador to India. Al-Maghariaf resigned from his post in 1980 in protest against Al-Qadhdhafi's policy. This was contained in a statement circulated in Cairo, in which the front pledges to pursue Al-Qadhdhafi.

Foreign Ministry Source Refutes Libyan Claims

JN101110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (SUNA) — A responsible source at the Sudanese Foreign Ministry has denied the Libyan claims that there is a connection between Sudan and the recent attack on Al-Qadhdhafi's place of residence which was carried out by opponents of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

The source said: In the wake of the armed attack by Libyan opponents against Al-Qadhdhafi's headquarters in the Libyan capital of Tripoli the day before yesterday, JANA tried to involve Sudan and other countries in the incident. This is a mean attempt by the Libyan regime aimed at diverting attention from the escalation of the popular opposition to the colonel's regime inside Libya itself. This opposition resulted from the policies of suppression and terrorism practiced by Al-Qadhdhafi, from chasing his opponents inside and outside Libya, through killing and torturing, and from the deteriorating internal situation in Libya where the tribulation of the Libyan people has increased under the yoke of the Al-Qadhdhafi regime.

In his statement, the source added: The entire international community knows those who really concocts and exports terrorism. The world is well aware of Sudan's firm stands and solid principles represented by adhering to non-interference in other countries' internal affairs despite the Libyan regime's blatant and continued interference in Sudan's internal affairs.

The Sudanese source continued: The threat included in JANA's claims is another sign of the new aggressive attempts by the Al-Qadhdhafi regime against Sudan.

The source concludes his statement by asserting that Sudan is not afraid of such threats, and reserves its right to self- defense, and to defend security and safety, and to confront these claims and to expose them to the whole world.

U.S. Official Chester Crocker Meets Numayri

JN091452 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri received in his office at the Friendship Hall today Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs. Hashim 'Uthman, minister of foreign affairs; 'Umar Muhammad Yas, minister of state at the president's office for political affairs; and the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum attended the meeting.

Bilateral relations and regional international issues were discussed during the meeting. Crocker conveyed President Reagan's good wishes and greetings to Numayri, and the President's good wishes to the Sudanese people for continuing progress and prosperity. Numayri asked Crocker to convey his greetings to the U.S. President. Crocker will leave Khartoum for Cairo tomorrow.

Meets Foreign Minister

JN091551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman received here today Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary for African affairs. During the meeting, they exchanged views concerning bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them. They also discussed African and Arab issues, and the international situation. Hume Alexander Horan, U.S. ambassador in Khartoum, attended the meeting.

People's Assembly Approves Emergency Measures

JN091835 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1805 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — The People's Assembly met this morning under Dr Ibrahim 'Ubaydallah, deputy speaker of the Assembly.

The People's Assembly approved the measures and decisions issued by President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri in accordance with Article 111 of the Constitution declaring a state of emergency in the country.

Numayri Can Extend Emergency

JN091950 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1850 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — In its session today, the People's Assembly decided in accordance with Article 158 of the Constitution to empower President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri to extend the state of emergency according to security needs and the requirements of the declaration of the state of emergency.

The Assembly's committees for legislation and legal affairs, and security and national defense had recommended the president be empowered to extend the period of the state of emergency. This came with other recommendations included in their joint report on the measures for declaring the state of emergency in the country. The Assembly unanimously approved the declaration of the state of emergency.

It is worth mentioning that Article 111 of the permanent Constitution, which governs the declaration of the state of emergency, stipulates the state of emergency expires in 30 days. The president may renew or prolong this period with the approval of the People's Assembly.

Numayri Decree Appoints People's Assembly Leader

JN091106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1016 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum 9 May (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued a presidential decree appointing 'Ali 'Uthman Muhammad Taha as a leader for the People's Assembly.

Meets With Speaker As-Sayyid

JN091105 Khartoum SUNA in English 1018 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum 9 May (SUNA) — President Numayri today said that the national People's Assembly must shoulder a significant role in leading the country which witnesses a turning point by embedding the Islamic concepts and enforcing of the Islamic laws. During this meeting with the People's Assembly speaker 'Izz ad-Din as-Sayyid, the president voiced that the Assembly must lead the move of cracking down on corruption, promoting of government performance, introducing of reforms, and alleviating burden of living cost of the masses. As-Sayyid on his side and in his capacity as chairman of the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] reported to the president on the 71st session of the IPU which has been held Geneva recently.

Addresses Farmers Conference

JN091316 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — Leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numaryi, president of the SSU, today opened the Third National Congress of the General Federation of Sudanese Farmers whose work will continue here for 3 days.

In his opening speech, the president reviewed the landmarks of the current phase in which the congress is being held, a phase marked by projects in the agricultural, industrial services, and social fields as well as by a government which derives its authority from the people, who make the decisions, implement them, and follow up their implementation.

President Numayri said: It is no coincidence that the the Marxist-Leninists directed their strikes at the south, the location of the centers of production, development, and economic integration between Sudan and Egypt, an integration essentially geared to the welfare of both countries, Africa, the Arab world, and the world at large. It is no conincidence also that Marxism and international communism have raised their flags and taken off from their bases in sick and sad Ethiopia. Furthermore, it is no coincidence we are hearing the voice of the so-called Sudanese Communist Party as well as rumors and seeing false slogans chalked on walls. The treacherous air raid on Omdurman was a signal from the agents of Libya and the USSR. The president said that instead of closing ranks to confront the aggression, demands are being made and acts of sabotage, corruption, and smuggling perpetrated against Sudan and its Islamic objectives. Despite all this, the president affirmed, the new and rejuvenating May revolution will continue its march with resolution and determination under the supremacy of the law — one hand building and the other carrying up arms to strike at its enemies and the conspirators. The president said the revolution is bound to triumph so long as it pursues the path of justice and Islam.

Appoints Presidential Advisers

JN091229 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a republican decree relieving Dr Yusuf Mikha'il of his post as the president's advisory minister for regional government affairs and appointing him as the president's advisory legal minister at the Prime Ministry's Secretariat. President Numayri has also issued another republican decree relieving Bashir ash-Shaykh of his post as People's Assembly leader and appointing him as the president's adviser for regional government affairs.

Emergency Courts Sentence Khartoum Offenders

JN091117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 9 (SUNA) — The framework of the crack down on corruption, an emergency court chief has ordered the arrest of three senior officials in Khartoum commissary.

The chief of Khartoum north emergency court 'Abd al-'Aziz M. (Atim) warranted the arrest of the director of Economic Affairs office in the commissionary supplies, director in the commis-sary, and price inspector in the Ministry of Commerce according to penal code of 1983. The three officials face the charges of hindering the process of decisive justice by giving unfair information about a law suit against a defendant storing adulterated coffee.

The three arrested officials have stood before the court as witnesses early today but later on suits were filed against them for their complicity with the defendant. The three officials outstripped their authorities and offered the defendant an illegal licence clashed head. [sentence as received] On the emergency laws which banned storing of coffee. The three officials are expected to stand trial before the same court of Khartoum north as shortly as possible. In the meantime the court also issued verdicts today ranging from flogging, fining, and imprisonment terms against several convicts who had been involved in alcohol dealing.

TUNISIA

AFP Describes Official Caution Over Libyan Incident

NC091153 Paris AFP in English 1128 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Tunis, May 9 (AFP) — Tunisian officials have reacted cautiously to claims that a commando which attacked the combined headquarters and residence of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli yesterday entered the country from Tunisia.

State radio and television broadcasts here have made no mention of the attack, in which 15 men were killed by loyalist forces.

The Libyan news agency JANA also played down the incident, saying it was just a case of a kidnapping by a group of "terrorists," trained and armed by Britain and Sudan, who had crossed the Tunisian border into Libya on Sunday.

Informed sources here said they had no knowledge of the commando crossing the border.

Observers here were mystified by the reports. They pointed out that Tunisia had always tried to develop better relations with its unpredictable and militarily powerful neighbour, despite frequent border incidents.

The same observers were sceptical about suggestions that Palestinian elements might have been involved in the incident. The Palestine Liberation Organisation has its headquarters in Tunis.

The only official news item released here last night was that three members of the Tunisian National Guard had been captured at the Libyan border yesterday morning, and that steps were being taken to obtain their release.

Ministry 'Clarification'

LD100741 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Following the reports by the information media on events in fraternal Libya, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Tunisian Government is eager to announce the following clarification:

Tunisia, which always adheres to its firm line in its relations with the brothers and friends, which calls for non-interference in internal affairs, respecting the requirements of fraternity and goodneighborliness, considers what has happened in the Libyan Jamahiriyah an internal matter, and denies that its soil was used as a starting point or a headquarters for any aggressive action against sister Libya to whom we only show good. It is regrettable that the behavior of some of the Libyan apparatuses responsible for the borders shows indications of an inclination to make relations between the two countries tense as shown in the kidnapping of three memebrs of the National Guard who belong to the Shushah border group and their transfer to Libya on Tuesday 8 May at 1000 [local time] while this group was on normal patrol inside Tunisian soil [words indistinct] at the Tunisian-Libyan border point Ras Jedir in truck number 5681. This indicates an attempt to involve Tunisia in a matter with which it is not connected and to give events dimensions which do not serve for what we aspire: the development of cooperation and closer fraternity between our two fraternal peoples.

Tunisia has begun the necessary contacts concerning this matter, has asked the concerned Libyan authority to free the guardsmen, and is waiting for its attitude to be met with the appropriate response so that the fraternal relations between the two countries are spared all the causes of aggravation.

Teachers Reportedly Begin Strike at University

LD042203 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2001 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 4 May (KUNA) — Over 200 Tunisian university teachers announced here today an unlimited strike to protest the violent measures adopted by the Tunisian police last week inside the sanctity of Tunis University.

Informed sources said that the Tunisian police intervened to end a meeting, described as political, inside the sanctity of Tunis University on the 27th of last month. This led to the wounding of many students and the detention of others.

In a statement, the striking university teachers described the intervention of the Tunisian police in the university as a "violation" of the university's sanctity.

In their statement they stress they will not resume teaching in the university until they receive an "apology" from Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali.

ETHIOPIA

Five Libyan Nationals Killed in Explosion

NC092037 Paris AFP in English 2035 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 9 (AFP) — At least six people were killed in an explosion during Tuesday-Wednesday night which destroyed a building here used by Libyan nationals, according to several sources in the Ethiopian capital.

An Ethiopian Information Ministry official said there would be no official statement on the incident.

Telephones at the Libyan People's Bureau (Embassy) in Addis Ababa went unanswered through the day and visitors were turned away.

The six casualties — five Libyans and one Ethiopian according to diplomatic sources — all died at the moment of the blast, which was said not to be due to an attack on the building. According to these sources the explosion came from within the building.

Unconfirmed reports said the death toll could be higher, and one report said nine people had been killed.

Further on Explosion

NC092112 Paris AFP in English 2104 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 9 (AFP) — The explosion occurred at 11:05 Tuesday evening (2005 GMT), and was heard in the major part of Addis Ababa. It took place in a one-story villa surrounded by high walls and located in the Makanissa district in the city center, less than a kilometer from the headquarters of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The diplomatic sources said that two unexploded bombs were discovered this morning by Ethiopian security personnel in the ruins of the villa. Its roof collapsed in the explosion and its balconies were blown apart.

Two nearby houses were damaged by the blast, and one parked car was destroyed. The windows of the neighboring Indonesian Embassy were broken, and there was damage to villas within a radius of more than 150 meters (yards).

The destroyed villa was under guard today by armed Ethiopian security personnel. Reliable sources said that the neighbors, after they were questioned by Ethiopian security staff, were ordered to ignore questions asked by foreigners.

Some reports said that the villa was known in the neighborhood for containing equipment intended for certain liberation fronts with outposts in Addis Ababa. The sources said that a car with license plates of the Libyan delegation to Addis Ababa was seen there every day.

Trade Aid Agreements Signed With PRC, DPRK

EA092039 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1900 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] Comrade Wollie Chekol, minister of foreign trade, returned today after attending the ACP [African-Carribean-Pacific] EEC meeting in Suva, Fiji.

In a statement regarding his working visits to the PRC and the DPRK, Comrade Wollie Chekol said a protocol agreement was signed under which Socialist Ethiopia will obtain financial and technical assistance from the PRC. He went on to say that during a similar visit to the DPRK, an agreement was signed in Pyongyang under which the two countries will strengthen bilateral trade.

SOMALIA

Resources Cooperation Pact Signed With Romania

EA092022 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpt] The Somali Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Romania at the Foreign Ministry Headquarters today signed an agreement on bilateral cooperation in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, mineral resources, and commerce. SDR foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre signed on behalf of the SDR and the Romanian minister of state for agriculture and food industry, Challe Martin Capisizu, signed on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CAMEROON

New Commander of First Military Region Sworn In

AB081703 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The commander of the First Military Region, Colonel Pierre (Samogo) was sworn in this morning by Gilbert Andze Isoungui,minister of state in charge of Armed Forces. The swearing-in ceremony took place at the headquarters here in Yaounde. This decision is the logical consequence of the reorganization of the Armed Forces and the command elements that intervened in Novemeber 1983, and the decree of 12 April by the head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, constitutional head of the Armed Forces.

The First Military Region comprises three provinces: the center, the south and the east. The new man in charge of this region, Colonel Pierre (Samogo) is 43. Previously he was the Armed Forces'general inspector in charge of employment. Following the reorganization in the Armed Forces in November 1983, the mission of the commander of the military region, under the authority of the minister of the Armed Forces is twofold. First, it is to ensure, in liaison with the commander-in-chief during peace-time, instruction, training and fitness of the units under his care. He also takes care of the general discipline of the units in liaison with the regional governors concerned, and the minister of the Armed Forces. Then, in a crisis situation, he is charged with implementing measures to defend the civilians and the population, which are jointly worked out by the government and the local administrative authorities.

At the swearing-in-ceremony, which took place this morning in the presence of several military, politcal and administrative figures, including Mr Fouman Akame, minister of territorial administration; Gilbert Andze Isoungui, minister of state in charge of the Armed Forces; who presided over the ceremony, urged the new commander of the First Military Region to be loyal to the republican institutions, competent and vigilant. The minister explains here the significance of this vigilance:

[Begin recording] This vigilance must absolutely be sustained by a complete mastery of the factors and issues concerning the First Military Region, and taking into account the region's geographical and sociological considerations. Vigilance also means continued cooperation between him and his men as well as all the administrative and military authorities and heads of security forces contributing to national defense. This must be the driving force behind your actions, with the permanent concern of reviving, maintaining, and consolidating team spirit at all levels. There should be no regional, ethnic or religious discrimination.

Finally, Col (Samogo) Pierre, I urge you to be firm and ensure everywhere and at any level, that the actions of your assistants are always inspired by the ideals of competence, vigilance and firmness. In this perspective, be assured of the constant support of the High Command which, through me, hereby guarantees our people that everything will be done to ensure order anywhere necessary, in respect of the laws and regulations of the republic. [end recording]

Cameroon-CAR Joint Commission Begins Work

AB092021 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The seventh session of the Cameroon-Central African Joint Commission opened this morning in the east provincial capital, Bertoua. Both delegations, led by Cameroon's minister delegate at the Foreign Ministry and CAR minister of justice, will be giving fresh touches to cooperation bonds between the two countries.

In their opening remarks, both delegation leaders stressed the need for the consolidation of friendship and cooperation between Cameroon and the CAR. Cameroon's minister delegate of the Foreign Ministry, Aminou Oumarou, went further, emphasizing that African solutions to African problems can be reached only within continental and regional bodies such as the OAU, UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] and other forums created to cater for the continent's interest.

In turn, the head of the CAR delegation, Justice Minister Gaspard Kalene, expressed the hope that this seventh session of the commission would diversify and broaden the scope of cooperation ties between Cameroon and the CAR.

CHAD

Bardai Expresses Regret Over 'Aggressive' French Policy

AB082150 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Summary] The anniversary of the Armistice Day was celebrated in France on Tuesday, 8 May. France, which had been liberated from the clutches of the fascist forces, through the efforts of everyone, has now chosen to firmly support the blood thirsty and dictatorial regimes in Africa.

"For their part, the former Chadian veterans who contributed to the liberation of Paris by shedding their blood, can only be ashamed of the French aggressive and warmongering policy against their sons and their grandsons who are fighting for their liberation against the dictatorship in Chad."

GUNT Struggle Compared With Vietnam, Algeria

AB091100 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Summary] "On Monday, 7 May 1984, the People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam celebrated the 30th anniversary of its great military victory over the French expeditionary military forces in Dien Bien Phu. The revolutionary Vietnamese people proudly remember this war, which resulted in the total defeat of the French imperialist forces in Indochina." "The Vietnamese people's action on 7 May 1954 constituted a great victory for the Indochinese people as well as for all peoples fighting for their liberation in the Third World."

The peoples of Africa are exposed to the after-effects of colonialism. "As the comrade president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], Goukouni Oueddei, said recently, the victories won over colonialism and imperialism by other countries in Africa or the world are also the victory of the Chadian people. In this connection, the victory of Dien Bien Phu constitutes an example that inspires and edifies all people fighting for the recovery of their true freedom, sovereignty, and independence. Instead of drawing useful lessons from the painful history of French presence in Indochina and Algeria, the socialist government in France is repeating its unfortunate activities in black Africa in general and Chad in particular.

"In fact, the Chadian people's liberation struggle is not different from those of the Vietnamese and Algerian peoples. The worthy sons of the Third World have the duty to free their countries from all imperialist domination. As far as Chad is concerned, the patriots led by the GUNT headed by Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei are engaged in an armed struggle.

"The French authorities continue to contradict themselves concerning the presence of the French troops stationed in Chad." This is particularly the case with Charles Hernu, French defense minister, who told a French newspaper that "the French forces will be withdrawn from Chad if the Chadian authorities ask for it." Less than 48 hours later, the French defense minister said in Gabon that the French forces would leave Chad a few days after the departure of the Libyan troops. "Are there two Charles Hernus? If not, how can one explain this very flagrant contradiction in his statements?"

Red Cross Doctors Working in Liberated Areas

AB091045 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 8 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, 8 May 1984, the Chadian patriots joined the international community in celebrating World Red Cross Day. The need for this humanitarian organization is known to everyone, particularly to people living in the world's hot spots including our country, Chad.

A team of sincere Red Cross doctors are working in the liberated areas. In collboration with Chadian doctors, they are seeing to the (?well-being) of the local population, and particularly that of the war prisoners. The International Red Cross team recently visited war prisoners, almost all of whom have been rehabilitated and reintegrated into the National Liberation Army [ANL].

Besides, it would be desirable that members of the International Red Cross working in the areas under French occupation should insist on obtaining information concerning the war prisoners being detained by the Ndjamena group. Finally, our wish on this International Red Cross Day, is that this humanitarian organization be free from the manipulations of international imperialism.

CONGO

Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca Arrives

AB091700 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 9 May (AFP) — Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca arrived on Wednesday morning in Brazzaville for a 7-day official visit, Congolese radio has announced.

The Cuban foreign minister will hold talks with top Congolese political officials, notably President Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Prime Minister Sylvain Goma, participate in the deliberations of the joint Congolese-Cuban commission, and attend the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Mr Malmierca will also visit several localities in Congo, notably Pointe-Noire (the economic capital of Congo) in the south of the country, and Gamboma and Oyo in the north.

GABON

Hernu Comments on Aircraft Sales, Chad

AB080745 Paris AFP in English 0355 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Libreville, May 8 (AFP) – Gabon has bought six Mirage-5 bombers from France and delivery will start this week, French Defence Minister Charles Hernu disclosed here Monday at the end of a 48-hour visit, the first by a a defence minister from Paris since Gabon's independence in 1960.

In conversation with some journalists, Mr Hernu said a working group had been set up to settle some matters concerning Franco-Gabonese military cooperation, which he said required to be better adapted to Gabon's needs.

France also has an intervention force of some 500 men permanently stationed in Gabon.

Mr Hernu said President Omar Bongo, during a two-hour meeting, had made a fresh offer of mediation in the stalemate in Chad, where French troops are manning a buffer zone for the Ndjamena government against Libyan-backed forces of the previous regime. Mr Hernu said he would pass the offer on to President Francois Mitterrand.

Franco-Gabonese relations soured badly six months ago when a French journalist published a book in France alleging rampant corruption under Mr Bongo's rule. As part of a protest against the Paris authorities' refusal to ban the book, the government here imposed a six-week ban on coverage of French news by the local media.

BENIN

USSR's Chernenko Sends Message to Kerekou

AB092043 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The head of state received a message of thanks this evening from Moscow. In the message President Konstantin Chernenko expresses all his gratitude to President Kerekou for the message of good will he sent him upon his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Here are details on the message read by [name indistinct].

Dear Comrade President:

Please accept my thanks for the congratulations you sent me upon my election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. I share your conviction that the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation existing between our two peoples, parties and governments will be further strengthened every day for the good of the Soviet and Beninese people in the interest of the strengthening of world peace.

Signed: Konstantin Chernenko

GHANA

RSA Seeks to Foster Divisions Among Countries

AB081500 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 8 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Pretoria has long sought to create and foster divisions in Africa, and to cajole and lure African states into its sphere of influence. This first took the form of the detente policy of the early 1970's, and then the notion of constellation of states. Central to this strategy has been and remains the aim of driving wedges between the liberation movements of South Arican and Namibia, and the independent states.

The people of South Africa need allies, and most (?particularly) they need the full support of the governments and peoples of the region and the continent. They are up against not just the government that oppresses them, but also its backers. Those with powerful vested interests, both economic and strategic, have built apartheid South Africa as their power base on the continent and encourage it to act as a gendarme of the region, waging an undeclared war of aggression and destabilization against nearly all the independent states of southern Africa. Angola and Mozambique had borne the main brunt of the onslaught and at tremendous cost.

The recent agreements reflect the success of Angola and Mozambique in resisting South Africa's strategy, as much as they reflect the costs of resistance. The process of withdrawal of Pretoria's troops from southern Angola could be consolidated by their further withdrawal from Namibia, as part of the transition to independence. This withdrawal, together with South Africa's public commitment to stop using the Mozambique National Resistance to disrupt Mozambique either directly from the Transvaal of indirectly from third countries, the coded reference to Malawi which appeared in the communique of the Cape Town talks, therefore represents the best promise yet for a reduction in tensions in the region.

Pretoria's aggression and destabilization may not yet have disappeared. Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe still face a range of political, economic, and subversive pressures. But in relations to the regimes of the two key target countries, they are being rolled back. The circumstances in which these advances have been won and the price paid for them point to the fact that other forces have been at work which have made them possible.

Too often the readiness of governments like those in Angola and Mozambique to talks to their arch-enemy, South Africa, is taken as a sign of weakness and not recognized as the pursuit by diplomatic means of the very same aims, peace and stability, and the defense of national sovereignty for which they have fought militarily but they know cannot be won solely by military means.

By the same token, South Africa's readiness to reach agreements with diametrically opposed governments in the region is too often interpreted in the triumphal terms in which the regime seeks to present it. In fact, South Africa's mounting aggression in recent years, besides generating economic costs, which have become insupportable for a country deep in recession, has put intolerable strains on the western alliance which Pretoria perceives as essential to its survival. Western governments have found it increasingly difficult to hold out against the demands for sanctions and have apparently told Pretoria to back up. Having previously given Pretoria the green light, their attitude represents a shift in Western and especially U.S. policy which comes to explain the sudden changes on the ground.

Realistic appraisal in Western policy-making centers of the much-vaunted Botha reforms has brought home how little they have done to broaden the social basis of the apartheid regime. Since the regime's stability and survival are the main aim in such policy-making centers, the search for stability turned outwards, looking for certain regional accomodations, while the regime continues to search for a viable basis for its continued existence internally.

Although the South African regime's problems and contradictions and Western pressures upon it are common factors lying behind the recent agreements, their coincidence in time is accidental. Their timing has nevertheless given rise to wide speculations about South Africa's capacity to dictate a regional solution which will leave the liberation movements isolated and vulnerable. In fact, the process leading to the agreements have been separate and flow from deliberate policy objectives of the MPLA and Frelimo.

Pretoria has not succeeded in getting Mozambique to recognize the Bantustans or to enter into diplomatic relations. Pretoria's main game will be an end to the transit of armed ANC cadres through Mozambique into the republic which puts Mozambique in much the same position as Zimbabwe and other contiguous states.

Angolan Envoy Delivers Message to Rawlings
AB091854 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Angola's ambassador in Nigeria, Mr Fernandes Espirito Santo Vieira, this afternoon delivered a special message from the Angolan leader, President dos Santos, to Flight Lieutenant Rawlings at the Castle, Osu. Details of the message were not disclosed, but Mr Vieira told newsmen later that it covered the situation in Angola and the accord with South Africa.

IVORY COAST

CAR Leader Continues Talks With Houphouet-Boigny
AB092130 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] The CAR head of state's second day in Yamoussoukro was marked by his visit to socioeconomic achievements of the Ivorian capital. But the main event that caught the public's attention was the second round of talks between President Houphouet-Boigny and his CAR guest. Current African problems and cooperation easily featured in these kinds of talks. Joseph Tareg, our special correspondent in Yamoussoukro, reports on the events:

This second day was a very busy one for General Andre Kolingba, for it was devoted to the tour of social, agro-pastoral, industrial, and tourist projects of our capital. The CAR haead of state was accompanied during his rounds by Minister of State Camille Aliali representing the head of state, and ministers Simeon Ake, Leon Konan Koffi, Balla Keita, Jean Konan Banny and local authorities of Yamoussoukro. It must be pointed out that the CAR head of state is scheduled to leave our country on Thursday morning.

NIGER

Head of State Kountche Leaves for Beijing
AB091945 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Major General Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, left Niamey this afternoon for Beijing and [name indistinct] where he will pay an official and (?few) days' visit to China. [passage indistinct].

NIGERIA

USSR Urged To Rectify Trade Imbalance
AB092139 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Nigeria has called on the Soviet Union to rectify the trade imbalance between them. This was stated today at Dodam Barracks by the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon, while exchanging views with the Russian ambassador in Nigeria, Vladimir Snegyrev. Brigadier Idiagbon expressed disappointment with the Soviet Union for buying less goods from Nigeria. He, however, hoped that the trade imbalance between the two countries would change for the better. He remarked that the Federal Military Government would intensify efforts at the Ajaokuta steel complex to get the project completed.

Mr Snegyrev had earlier told the chief of staff that the desire of the Soviet Union was to assist Nigeria economically, especially in the Ajaokuta steel project. The ambassador said that his government will ensure that cooperation between the two countries grows stronger while the imbalance of trade will be rectified.

British Official Cited on Decline in Trade
AB081653 Lagos International Service in English 1430 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] The economic attache of the British High Commission in Lagos, Mr John Anderson, said yesterday that import restrictions, decline in agricultural production and the general slump in the nation's economy, have been having adverse effects on the level of business between Nigeria and Britain. [word indistinct] Britain has embarked on a reappraisal of the Nigerian market to increase the volume of trade between the two countries.

Britain's export to Nigeria last year was over 815 million naira, representing a decrease of 35 percent compared to about 1.3 billion recorded the previous year.

Bulgarian Defense Minister Stops Over in Lagos
AB091616 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 9 May

[Text] The Bulgarian defense minister, General Dobri Dzhurov had a brief stopover in Lagos today, after a 4-day visit to Angola. He was received at the Murtala Muhammed Airport by the chief of Army staff, Major General Ibrahim Babangida.

Limits Set on Amount of Money Taken Abroad
AB091150 Lagos NAN in English 0942 GMT 9 May 84

(Text) Lagos, May 8 (NAN) — Nigerians will now be allowed to take only 20 naira outside the country under a new policy announced in Lagos today by the minister for finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye.

Before now, Nigerians travelling abroad were allowed N50 to facilitate payment for expenses on return to the country, including taxi fares from the airport. Basic travel allowance, the minister said, remained N100 for every Nigerian not below 16 years, while the allowance for pilgrims still stood at N800. He, however, said that (?priority) would be given to those who (?had not) performed the visit to the holy lands before and the number will be reduced "to reflect the present economic situation."

The minister said that from June 1, deposit rates would be between 8 1/2 (eight and half) percent and 10 percent to encourage increased flow of domestic and foreign savings. Lending

rates, he said, had also been increased to between 8 1/2 (eight and half) percent and 10 percent to encourage financial institutions to make funds available to the public.

The minister said that the maximum lending rate remains [figure indistinct] percent. Adding that a committee had been set up to examine and make proposals for moratorium on loans for agricultural purposes, including ranching.

Finance Minister Explains Budget Details

Sectoral Allocations Listed

AB091015 Lagos NAN in English 0935 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 8 (NAN) — The highest sectoral allocation of 569.2 million naira in the recurrent expenditure of the revised 1984 budget has been approved for the Ministry of Defence, according to details released in Lagos today by the Ministry of Finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye.

Details of the allocations approved for other ministries and departments also show that the least allocation of N83,570 goes to the Judicial Department.

The National Universities Commission has N443.8 million; police N359.8 million; information, social development, youth, spots and culture N284.2 million; education, science and technology N272.4 million; finance N224.9 million; works and housing N200.3 million;while the cabinet office has N167.7 million.

The rest include health N139.05 million; internal affairs N100.00 million; external affairs N93.05 million; contingencies N85 million; Supreme Headquarters N54.8 million; transport and aviation N41.08 million; agriculture, water resources development N32.7 million; national planning N24.6 million; commerce and industry 23.2 million; mines, power and steel N15.9 million; employment, labour and productivity N14.1 million.

Others are capital territory N12.4 million; justice N6.6 million; Public Complaints Commission N4.9 million; Federal Civil Service Commission N3.6 million; federal audit N3.4 million; communications 1.2 million; and Police Service Commission N666,630.

The consolidated revenue fund charges which cover pensions, gratuities and public debts charges amount to N2.89 billion and form an integral part of the recurrent expenditure, bringing the total figure to N6.07 billion.

In the capital expenditure estimate of N3.93 billion, priority has been given to agriculture and other economic sectors. The sectoral allocations are as follows:

Rural development N132.02 million; agriculture (crops) N296.4 million; livestock N27.4 million; forestry N5.9 million; fisheries N2.08 million; mining and quarrying N43.9 million; manufacturing and craft N216.8 million; power N216.5 million; commerce and finance N13.3 million, and air transport system N95.4 million.

Others are posts and telecommunications N180 million; education N103.8 million; health N51.2 million; information N9.7 million; employment, labour and productivity N5 million; social development, culture and sports N4.03 million; water resources N363.9 million; environment N1.04 million; housing N38.2 million; town and country planning N4.4 million; cooperative and supply N312,00.

The rest are prisons N8.2 million; police N30.4 million; defence N357 million; general administration N154.8 million; external financial obligation N75 million; Federal Capital Territory N250.3 million; science and technology N14.4 million; NNPC [Nigeria National Petroleum Company] N327.9 million; steel development N523.3 million; and National Universities Commission N40.6 million.

Imports Exempt From Duty

AB090940 Lagos NAN in English 0848 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Lagos May 8 (NAN) — The minister of finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye, today in Lagos listed the 20 items exempted from payment of import duty as a result of the revised 1984 budget;

Giving details of the budget at a news conference, the minister said that the items included aircraft, their parts and auxiliary equipment imported by foreign airlines providing scheduled flights as well as films for education, scientific or an approved education or scientific organisation. Other items, he said, included fuel, lubricants and similar products to be used solely for the operation of Armed Forces or civil aircraft, goods imported by a nonprofit-making organisation which are internationally recognised, goods donated to charity on humanitarian grounds, goods imported for the head of state, and goods imported by consular offices.

Diplomatic priviledge importation, technical assistance importation, passengers baggage, excluding motor vehicles or any goods intended for sale, barter or exchange, as well as patterns and samples not imported for purposes of trade and of no commercial value, are also exempted from payment of duty, he added. Also exempted from duty payment are "personal effects not being merchandise of a native of Nigeria," scientific specimen imported for public exhibition, study or research by a user approved by the minister and foodstuff of the type ordinarily consumed by Africans produced in a territory adjoining Nigeria and imported overland from any such territory.

The rest are church and mosque equipment, life-saving appliances, medicinal preparations, military hardware (and uniforms), arms and ammunition by the Nigerian police, as well as machinery and equipment for exclusive use in agriculture.

Exchange Control Measures Detailed

AB090945 Lagos NAN in English 0851 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 8 (NAN) — Exporters and commission agents who fail to repatriate foreign exchange proceeds of their exports or commissions will now be prosecuted under the Exchange

Control Anti-Sabotage Decree 1984, the minister of finance, Dr Onaolapo Soleye said today in Lagos.

Dr Soleye, who was giving details of this year's budget at a news conference, said that the percentage of net income allowed as home remittance to expatriates employed in both the public and private sectors of the economy had also been reduced from 50 percent to 25 percent of net income.

He said that although the basic travel allowance (BTA) was still 100 naira per annum, the amount of naira which could be taken out of the country had been reduced from 50 to N20.

The minister said that business travel allowances would remain suspended until the economic situation allowed a review, while the maximum amount allowed for freight of personal effects was now N2,000 per person.

On technical service and management fees, the minister said that the existing rate of 2 percent of net profit before tax would apply during this fiscal year. "Payment of technical service fees and management fees will not be allowed except in exceptionally deserving cases such as manufacturing companies where the transfer of high technology is involved," he said.

Dr Soleye said that the present 20 percent consultancy fee payable in foreign exchange would continue to apply, adding that consultancy fees in respect of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies would not be allowed since these could be done locally.

He said that a royalty fee of 1 percent of sales value would continue to apply this year while agreements in respect of royalty fees would continue to be cleared with the Federal Minister of Industries and Commerce. According to him, existing measures in respect of repatriation of dividends, proceeds of sales of shares and director's fees will continue to apply during this fiscal year.

The minister of finance explained that pilgrimage allowance would be maintained at its present level of N800 per pilgrim a year while requests for medical tretment outside Nigeria should be accompanied by a letter of support duly certified by the chief medical officer of the state where the applicant resided.

Dr Soleye reaffirmed that remittances for undergraduate and professional courses for which facilities are locally available would not be allowed to new applicants. In the case post-graduate courses. he said foreign exchange would be made available provided such courses were not obtainable in Nigerian universities.

The exchange control measures also affected commissions to agents or confirming houses serving as intermediaries between exporters and importers, which the minister said that been reduced from a maximum of 4 percent to 2 percent of the value of consignments.

Dr Soleye also announced the abolition of the compulsory advance deposit on imports.

IMF Team Arrives in Lagos for Negotiations

AB091130 Lagos NAN in English 0952 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Lagos, May 8 (NAN) — An IMF team arrived in Lagos today to continue negotiations with officials of the Federal Military Government over balance of payment support of about 1.9 to 2.46 billion naira, the finance minister, Dr Onaolapo Soleye, said in Lagos today.

Giving details of the reviewed 1984 budget at a news conference, Dr Soleye said that "the negotiations have progressed satisfactorily in most respects." He said that the unresolved problems included the exchange rate for the naira, trade liberalisation and petroleum subsidies.

The minister stated that the proposed World Bank "structural adjustment loan of about 224 million" for Nigeria for this year and the same amount for next year was linked with the IMF negotiations. "If a mutually-satisfactory understanding can be reached eventually with both instititutions, Nigeria would secure the loans,"

Dr Soleye said however, that if it was undeniable that the long term solution to Nigeria's existing economic problems must be found in a greater determination to achieve self-reliance through increased productivity and better management of available domestic resources. He said that the solution also lay in the diversification of revenue resources and a broadening of the country's export base.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Receives Special Malian Envoy

AB092154 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state, received this afternoon Oumar Coulibaly, a special envoy from President Moussa Traore of Mali, and minister of state for economy and planning and member of the Central Executive Bureau of Mali. He was accompanied by Mr Traore, the managing director of the Central Bank of Mali. The two Malian officials were introduced to the head of state by Arba Diallo, minister of foreign affairs. After the audience, the Malian special envoy talked to Martin Sekou on the purpose of his visit.

[Begin Coulibaly recording] I am honored to have the privilege to be received by President Sankara, to whom I delivered a message from President Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali. The message is related to Mali's entry into the West African Monetary Union. As you know, after the historic decision made last October in Niamey, Mali joined the (?UMOA] and last April, precisely the 26th and 27th, we had (?necessary) negotiations to make the entry into the institution effective.

On this occasion, the Malian head of state has sent me here to express once again his sincere gratitude and thanks to his brother and president of the Republic of Upper Volta. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Makes Statement on Release of Prisoners

NC091059 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Paris, May 9 (AFP) — Agreement has been reached on the release of 20 Czechoslovak technicians being held by guerrillas of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), according to a UNITA statement issued here today.

The agreement to "repatriate the Czechoslovaks as soon as possible" follows a visit to Prague by a UNITA delegation. It was the first time UNITA, which opposes Angola's Marxist Government, had been involved in talks with a country close to the Soviet Union.

Three days of negotiations took place in Prague, ending yesterday, the statement said.

The 20 technicians were among a group of 66 Czechoslovaks captured by the guerrillas on March 12 last year at Alto Catumbela, west-central Angola. One captive died after a forced march of 1,300 kms (780 miles) and another 45 were freed in July.

UNITA has also agreed to release 16 British hostages this weekend. The Britons were taken prisoner on February 23, along with 89 Portuguese and Filipinos, who were freed on April 26.

Spain's Moran Denies Anti-Angolan Groups Exist

MB091555 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 8 May 84

[Text] Madrid, 8 May (ANGOP) — There are no representatives of anti-Angolan groups on Spanish territory, as Spain only recognizes the current legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

This statement was made today in Madrid by Mr Fernando Moran, Spanish minister of foreign affairs.

The head of the Spanish diplomatic corps thus denied rumors in certain Portuguese political circles which, in order to justify the presence of these groups on Portuguese territory, contend that representatives of these groups also exist in Spain. Mr Fernando Moran added that his government would never create misunderstandings in its excellent relations with Angola.

Speaking on the situation in Southern Africa, Mr Fernando Moran declared that Spain always firmly condemned the apartheid system and the illegal occupation of Namibia, both bilaterally and at international meetings.

We admire, he continued, the change that appears to be the beginning of a peace process among Southern African countries, namely among Angola, Mozambique, and South Africa. This may lead to better economic development of the region's countries and also yield benefits in a solution to the Namibian problem.

Spanish Foreign Minister Interviewed on Ties

MB091142 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Cooperation relations between Angola and Spain have been strengthened with the visit by Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, to Spain in 1983. This was recently stated to ANGOP by Fernando Moran, Spanish foreign minister.

According to Fernando Moran these relations have effectively been strengthened with the signing of a basic technical and scientific cooperation accord, and a complementary accord of technical cooperation in the field of ophthalmology.

Referring to the complementary accord in the field of ophthalmology, Fernando Moran said steps have already been taken to begin construction of an ophthalmological clinic in Luanda and that negotiations are in progress to buy equipment for the Luanda ophthalmology center, to be opened possibly at the end of this year.

Commenting on the basic technical and scientific cooperation accord, Fernando Moran said that this anticipates a cooperation program in the field of training workers for the metallurgy sector. An accord to be signed in the future will complement the training of Angolan manpower in the sectors of planning and metallurgy by providing Spanish teachers and training Angolan technicians in Spain. It is recalled that Angola and Spain already cooperate in the field of fishing, which is highly advantageous to the People's Republic of Angola.

Bulgarian Defense Minister Continues Visit

Delivers Message

MB091600 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received this morning a message from his Bulgarian counterpart, Todor Zhivkov. The message was delivered by General Dobri Dzuhurov, defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who has been on a 4-day visit to our country at the invitation of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale.

Visits Navy Facilities

MB091112 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] General Dobri Dzuhurov, Bulgaria's defense minister, who has been in our country over the past few days, leaves today after a final meeting with the Angolan delegation led by Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angola's defense minister.

Yesterday, Gen Dobri Dzhurov toured the installations of the Angolan People's Navy, during which he was briefed on the functioning of the various sectors that make up these installations.

It will be recalled that the Bulgarian defense minister has already visited Huila Province, where he held talks with local authorities and toured some military units and the most important tourist attraction, Leba Mountain.

Communique Issued

MB091900 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 May 84

[Joint communique on talks between General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, and Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, Angolan defense minister, and delegations from their ministries, issued in Luanda at conclusion of talks; date not given — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and the defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, an official delegation from the Defense Ministry of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo and the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, visited the People's Republic of Angola from 5 to 9 May 1984.

The defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was received by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to whom he handed a personal message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, and visited military units as well as places of historic interest during its stay in the country. The Angolan defense minister briefed the delegation on the political and military situation in the People's Republic of Angola resulting from the aggression mounted by international imperialism and the internal counterrevolutionary forces in its pay.

During the talks, the two sides examined the development of mutually advantageous cooperation, underlined the importance of the deepening of this cooperation and expressed their desire to broaden the areas, ways, and (?methods) of cooperation. The defense minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed the solidarity of the Bulgarian People's Army and people with the heroic struggle of the Angolan people and their Armed Forces to preserve our country's territorial integrity and build a new society in the People's Republic of Angola.

While examining the international situation, both sides strongly condemned the arms race, which, unlike the constructive policy of peace proposed by the USSR and other countries of the socialist community, threatens humanity with a nuclear catastrophe. Both sides also condemned the unconditional and open support given to the racist regime of South Africa in opposition to the People's Republic of Angola.

The two ministers expressed their conviction that relations between the two parties, countries, and peoples will continue to develop, based on the friendship and cooperation agreement signed between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Angola.

Both ministers expressed their solidarity with the just struggle of the South African and Namibian peoples for the national liberation and [word indistinct] under the leadership of their legitimate representatives, the ANC of South Africa and SWAPO.

The heads of the two delegations underlined the great importance of the OAU's leading role in the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism, colonialism, racism, and apartheid, as well as for peace, independence, and social progress. The official talks, consultations, and meetings were carried out on the basis of proletarian internationalism and mutual understanding, and within the spirit of comradeship and friendship which exists between the two peoples, parties, and governments.

The minister of defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov expressed his gratitude for the warm reception accorded him, and invited the defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola to attend the 40th anniversary of the triumph of socialist revolution. The defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola expressed thanks for the invitation.

Gen Dzuhurov and his delegation have left Luanda for Sofia. Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale saw off the distinguished visitor.

Trade Ministry Employees Testify at Trial

MB100715 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday's session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal of Luanda, which is trying 124 individuals, including citizens and foreigners, who are accused of illegal diamond trafficking and foreign currency smuggling, was dominated by the questioning of the defendants (Armando Viegas) and (Adelindo Correia Miranda), both employees of the Internal Trade Ministry.

According to statements in the introduction to the charges by the people's attorney, one of the objectives of the sinister organization, which has been smashed by the state security organization, was the corruption of the civil servants in the Internal Trade Ministry through the payment of tremendous percentage commissions outside the country by private individuals who were active in Angola. This was to reward them for issuing BRI's [Import permits] and other contacts.

This is exactly what the tribunal determined in Luanda yesterday during the questioning of the defendants (Adelindo Miranda) and (Armando Viegas). (Miranda) confirmed this by remaining silent, while the latter individual confirmed the amounts deposited outside.

In leveling charges against him, the tribunal determined that (Armando Viegas), according to his own statement, received commissions in Portugal and in the FRG, paid to him by enterprises established in Angola that were counting on his influence in the state organizations involved in imports.

In today's session the tribunal is going to continue with the questioning of the defendant (Armindo Leitao da Silva) and will end the questioning of the first group of people involved in the black market, which consists of four Angolan Airlines long-distance pilots, two employees of the Internal Trade Ministry, and (Armindo Leitao da Silva).

We have to stress that the defendants' testimony has begun to clarify some situations that were initially confusing, which is what the tribunal desires. This is in fact the tribunal's main mission.

Furthermore, and this must always be borne in mind, those being tried are only defendants, not convicted persons. Their conviction or acquittal will be decided at the end of the trial.

Terrorist Attack Repelled in Huila Province
MB092000 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Lubango, 9 May (ANGOP) — An attack carried out by the puppet gang against the Chiweka Commune, 25 km away from Caconda municipality in Huila Province, was last Saturday repelled by a group of combatants of the People's Defense Organization.

The attack was a failure but, in their hasty retreat, the cowardly bandits killed two women, while two other housewives stepped on mines planted by the bandits. As a result, these poor mothers lost their legs.

Energy Minister Makes Visit to Bengo Province
MB092025 Luanda ANGOP in French 1330 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Caxito, 9 May (ANGOP) — Mr Pedro de Castro Van Dunem Loy, Angolan minister of petroleum and energy, last Monday visited the city of Caxito, the capital of Bengo Province, to review departmental affairs.

Mr Pedro Van-Dunem declared that his visit is essentially aimed at studying conditions to allow the opening and operation of the Hoji Ya Henda training center for cadres in the energy and petroleum field.

In addition, he added that the prospects are good for the energy sector in Bengo Province, and for the rehabilitation of the Mabuba hyroelectric complex which he described as a reserve [word indistinct] for Luanda, is a task which must be carried out within a short time by his ministry.

The minister of energy expressed his belief that the task at hand is to open Mabuban-Kibaze power line and complete the first phase of the electrification of Dembo municipality, which is regarded as an important agricultural area.

LESOTHO

Ministers Discuss Customs Union in Cape Town
MB100653 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Ministers representing Lesotho and South Africa met in Cape Town today to discuss matters relating to the customs union agreement. The Lesotho Government was represented by the minister of finance, Mr K.T.J. Rakhetla, and the minister of trade, industry, and tourism, Mr M.V. Molapo. South Africa was represented by Dr D.J. de Villiers, minister of industries, commerce, and tourism. Both delegations expressed their respective country's commitment to the agreement as an important instrument of economic cooperation and development in Southern Africa and agreed to pursue studies for its further improvement.

MOZAMBIQUE

Officials Note No Visa Requested for Tambo
MB091855 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Senior Mozambican Government officials have said that no visa has been requested for entering into Mozambique by ANC President Oliver Tambo. The officials pointed out, however, that Mr Tambo has never been refused a visa and has always been received in Mozambique with the greatest cordiality and solidarity. Earlier reports in the Western media had said that Mr Tambo was unable to travel to Swaziland for a planned meeting with the Swazi leadership because he had been refused a visa to enter Mozambique. AIM points out that since the Nkomati Accord was signed almost 2 months, ago, there have been several attempts by dubious forces to sour relations between the Mozambican authorities and the ANC. These relations date back to the early days of Frelimo's struggle for independence.

Portuguese Bank Official Assesses Cooperation
MB090921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 9 Amy 84

[Text] Vaz Pinto, deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal, has been in Maputo the last few days at the invitation of Prakash Ratilal, governor of the Bank of Mozambique. According to the newspaper *NOTICIAS*, Vaz Pinto has come to our country to assess bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal and to outline mechanisms on trilateral cooperation involving third countries. The same source said the deputy govenor of the Bank of Portugal has already held talks with the Mozambican authorities on the two main issues behind his visit to Mozambique.

During his stay in Maputo, Vaz Pinto is scheduled to tour several production sectors, including Maputo harbor. The visit by the deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal to our country was first announced by Jaime Gama, Portuguese minister of foreign affairs, during his visit to Mozambique.

Guinean Minister Brings Conte Message to Machel

MB090727 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel received yesterday Ahmadou Kouyate, Guinea's minister of post and telecommunications, who was carrying a special message from Guinean President Lansana Conte to his Mozambican counterpart. The Mozambican head of state received the Guinean minister at his working office in Maputo.

NAMIBIA

Fifteen Namibian Prisoners Transferred From RSA

MB091830 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] SAPA reports from Cape Town that a spokesman for the minister of justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, has confirmed that 15 more South-West African prisoners have been transferred from Robben Island to prisons in South-West Africa. He said that after the transfer there would still be 21 South-West African prisoners serving sentences in the republic.

SWAPO Leader Says Lusaka Talks Must Meet UN Plan

MB091710 Luanda ANGOP in French 1350 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Luanda, 9 May (ANGOP) — The talks between SWAPO and South Africa announced to take place in Lusaka this weekend must come solely within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Outside this context, SWAPO reserves the right to renounce its participation. This was stated in Luanda yesterday by Mr Reinhold Eino, a member of the Central Committee of this Namibian organization.

In an interview with ANGOP, Mr Reinhold Eino pointed out that if the Lusaka meeting was held outside the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435, which provides for the signing of a cease-fire between SWAPO and the Pretoria regime, and the organization of free elections in Namibia, which is still illegally occupied by South Africa, there will be no need to participate in the meeting.

The member of the Central Committee of SWAPO confirmed that the meeting would take place in Lusaka next Friday, as announced by the South African press, and the SWAPO delegation would be led by its president, Mr Sam Nujoma.

SWAPO Chartered Jet Leaves for Lusaka Talks

MB091700 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 9, SAPA — A SWAPO-chartered Zambian aircraft left J.G. Strijdom Airport outside Windhoek this evening with 68 passengers destined for peace-talks in Lusaka on Friday, airport authorities said.

A spokesman for the office of the administrator-general of SWA/Namibia said all the delegates who did not have valid travel documents had been issued with the necessary papers.

The Zambian jet had been the subject of delay as many of the delegates, including SWAPO co-founder, Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, did not have the necessary documents.

The aircraft was been chartered by SWAPO of Namibia to ferry the delegates and other "patriotic forces" to the talks.

Kaunda Invited MPC to Lusaka Talks

MB091725 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1621 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 9, SAPA — The Multiparty Conference of SWA/Namibia will be going to peace talks in Lusaka "at the invitation of President Kaunda of Zambia."

Speaking at a media conference in Windhoek today, session chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said the MPC's 29-man delegation would leave tomorrow for the Zambian capital. He said the MPC had been accorded full and independent status as a negotiating party to the talks "in our own right."

Mr Mudge, who described the MPC as an organisation "born out of the frustration of the people," said the body wanted peace and national reconciliation in the territory, and was no longer prepared to have others decide what was good for its people.

Denying the MPC was an anti-SWAPO front, Mr Mudge said: "SWAPO is part of the solution to the problem."

The costs of the trip to Lusaka were being met by "MPC sympathisers," Mr Mudge said.

MPC To Talk Independently

MB090930 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0513 GMT 9 May 84

[Telephone interview with South-West Africa/Namibia Administrator General Dr Willie van Niekerk in Windhoek by unidentified reporter on 9 May — live]

[Text] [Reporter] Crucial talks between SWAPO, the administrator general of South-West Africa, and the Mulitparty Conference [MPC] are to go ahead in the Zambian capital of Lusaka at the end of this week.

This has been confirmed by the administrator general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, and he is on the line to me from Windhoek right at this moment.

Dr Van Niekerk, I think one of the important points that will obviously present itself is the possibility of these discussions, whatever the outcome, adding some power as it were to Prime Minister Botha's elbow when he goes to London.

[Van Niekerk] Well, of course it is difficult at this stage to predict what will be the outcome, but I would imagine that it could have a constructive effect and there would be something that the prime minister would be able to use.

[Reporter] The conference is basically a tripartite thing, is it not? There are three sides involved.

[Van Niekerk] Yes, there are three independent groups in the talks, which will be the MPC, a group of parties from internal parties here in South-West Africa/Namibia, and then of course SWAPO would be a separate group, and then the administrator general and his officials would be the third group. The administrator general will be chairman and then cochairman would be President Kaunda, and he will also be represented there by some of his officials. I think that it is very important to mention that President Kaunda and his ministers played a very important role in this effort in so far as being hosts and also cochairmen of this very important meeting.

[Reporter] What about the subject of observers to the conference, Doctor?

[Van Niekerk] Yes, SWAPO is going to invite some observers from South-West Africa/Namibia to Lusaka but these observers will not be allowed to enter the congress or the conference area and would not be part of SWAPO's delegation who is going to talk to the MPC.

[Reporter] The delegation which you will be leading from South-West Africa/Namibia consists of yourself and the MPC. Will there also be other observers from your part of the world?

[Van Niekerk] Yes, we have to make this quite clear that the MPC is going there independently. They are not part of the administrator general's team. The administrator general, myself, will have my chief director, Mr (Sean Cleery), and my chief executive officer, Mr (Jan Greewe) with me. The MPC is a separate group which is going in their own right, which is going in a separate plane, and which has nothing to do with the administrator general's team. I think that is important to reiterate.

[Reporter] Has any sort of time limit been put on the discussions, or will they be played as it were by ear?

[Van Niekerk] No, I think it depends on the progress of the discussions, but we will have 2 days available should it be needed.

[Reporter] You are leaving for Lusaka. Presumably the discussions will take place in the capital of Zambia?

[Van Niekerk] Yes, that is right.

[Reporter] This is a question, is it not, from a diplomatic point of view of the good offices of President Kaunda's government and his own position being used to bring the parties together?

[Van Niekerk] Yes, I think that these have been playing and are still playing an important role in the peace process in this part of the world.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on Relations With Neighbors

No Pact With Zimbabwe

MB100634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1912 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 9, SAPA — The South African Government would like to improve relations with Zimbabwe, but there was no reason to enter into an Nkomati-type accord with that country, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

South Africa and Zimbabwe had "normal, realistic relations," he said during debate on the foreign affairs vote.

There was still trade going on between the countries, companies were again starting to tender for contracts in Zimbabwe, and his department had a representative in Harare with access to the government.

Despite this, Mr Botha said, relations could be better.

However, an Nkomati-type agreement was not necessary because the Zimbabwe Government had constantly given the assurance that it would not accommodate terrorists in its territory.

Views Joint Monitoring Commission

MB100650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Important talks on matters including security are to be held between South Africa and two of her neighboring countries this week, while negotiations with other neighboring states are already in progress.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the House of Assembly that the prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi, and 10 of his cabinet members would be arriving in South Africa today for talks with the South African prime minister. Later, the Swazi delegation will hold talks with South African Government officials on security matters, water supply, agriculture, health, and transport. Mr Botha said that talks would be held in Lesotho today on security matters.

Mr Botha pointed out the negotiations were underway with Botswana at present to reach an agreement whereby South African and Botswana security forces could cooperate against terrorists.

Concerning relations with Zimbabwe, Mr Botha said he would like to see an improvement. He pointed out that the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Mugabe, had undertaken not to allow Zimbabwean territory to be used as a launching pad for terrorist attacks against South Africa. Mr Mugabe had also voiced his support for the Nkomati Accord.

The minister says South Africa is in favor of the Joint Monitoring Commission with Angola, carrying out its work even after the commission has completed its task as far as the South-West African border. Mr Botha said there was uncertainty at this stage as to what would happen later, and more talks would have to be held with Angola as soon as the commission had reached Oshikango. It was of vital importance that the commission should continue its work as it already had created mutual trust and had developed into an important instrument of dialogue between South Africa and Angola.

Referring to the meeting with SWAPO in Lusaka tomorrow, Mr Botha said it had nothing to do with South Africa and that Pretoria did not prescribe to South-West Africa. He said that if the internal parties and SWAPO were able to reach agreement, South Africa was bound by the commitment of successive governments to accept the agreement even if it did not like it. Mr Botha said SWAPO was a South-West African political party and if the organization was prepared to work peacefully towards a solution South Africa would accept it in that spirit. But if SWAPO terrorists continued to cross the border in large numbers the security forces would once again have to take appropriate action.

Strict Compliance To Nkomati Accord

MB091800 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, says those who do not want South Africa to enter into a security agreement with Mozambique are working against the interests of the country. Mr Botha said during a discussion of his budget vote in the House of Assembly that the Joint Security Commission was essential to see that the Accord of Nkomati was complied with. South Africa would comply strictly with the terms of the accord, and he expected the same from Mozambique.

Mr Botha said Mozambique could possibly accuse South Africa of not adhering to the accord, and South Africa could possibly say that the ANC was still active in Mozambique. It was the task of the Security Commission to give attention to such issues, and South Africa would go into Mozambique to make sure that the ANC was no longer active there.

Comments on SWAPO Role in Namibia

MB100631 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1706 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 9, SAPA — SWAPO members who committed atrocities in SWA/Namibia would continue to be hunted down and shot until they decided to participate peacefully, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today.

If SWAPO terrorists crossed the border into SWA/Namibia, that country and South Africa's security forces would have to take "suitable steps," Mr Botha said during debate on his department's portfolio.

However, he added, SWAPO was a recognised political party in SWA/Namibia. And if it participated peacefully and could come to some agreement with the other internal parties of the country, South Africa would not stand in the way.

The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, had promised that such an agreement would be accepted by South Africa.

Mr Botha said there were many complexities in SWA/Namibia, which would make it a much more difficult issue to resolve than had been the case in Mozambique.

There was the United Nations involvement, more direct Russian investment and interests, as many as 30,000 Cuban soldiers, and UNITA, which considered itself the rightful political movement in Angola.

Various African leaders, Mr Botha said, had agreed that the Angolan issue was very diffierent from Mozambique, where power had been officially transferred to Frelimo on independence. However, he added, UNITA was an internal matter and South Africa would not interfere in it.

Botswana Allows Border Crossing

MB100634 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] House of Assembly, May 9, SAPA — South Africa and Botswana would soon become party to a security agreement which would allow their security forces to cross into each others territory, Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, said today.

Although the rules would not be the same as those of the Nkomati Accord, they would prevent terrorists from using either country to launch campaigns against the other, Mr Botha said during debate on his department's portfolio.

The agreement would entitle the security forces of one country to enter the other in order to pursue terrorists. Mr Botha said the security forces had successfully worked together in the past, but that it would now become a formal arrangement. He added that he had been in contact with his Botswana counterpart in this regard and hoped there would be discussions in the near future.

P.W. Botha To Visit Belgium, Switzerland

MB091520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, will visit Belgium next month during his extended tour of Europe. Mr Botha will spend a fleeting 1-day visit in Belgium where he will hold talks with Prime Minister Mr Wilfried Martens in Brussels.

A spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry said in Brussels that South Africa's internal policies and the question of independence for South-West Africa would be discussed between the two statesmen. The Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed this in Cape Town today.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed in Cape Town that Mr Botha will also be traveling to Switzerland. The spokesman said that Mr Botha's Swiss visit would include a courtesy call on the Swiss president, Mr Schlumpf. He would also pay courtesy calls on other Swiss Government officials and would address the Swiss-South African society.

Other countries Mr Botha will be visiting during his European tour are the FRG, Britain, and Portugal.

French newspapers speculated yesterday that Mr Botha might also visit Paris during his European tour. Government officials in the French capital declined, however, to commend on the speculation.

Prime Minister Discusses Mozambique Cooperation

MB091947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has announced in parliament that steps are to be taken by South Africa and Mozambique to protect the Cahora Bassa scheme, which will be discussed at a meeting on Friday.

Mr Botha was speaking during the debate on his budget vote. he criticized the Conservative Party [CP] newspaper for claiming that President Samora Machel had been bribed into signing the Accord of Nkomati, and for the CP's stand on the pooling of resources in Southern Africa. Mr Botha said resources had been pooled for years, pointing out that South Africa, Swaziland, and Mozambique had built a dam together, and there were 400,000 Mozambicans working in South African mines.

Mr Botha also announced that he had received information from Maputo that the ANC and the Renamo Movement in Mozambique were beginning to cooperate. He added, however, that the information had not been confirmed.

In the debate, the Conservative Party's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Tom Langley, said the party had reservations about certain aspects of the Accord of Nkomati, although the CP generally supported the accord. Mr Langley asked the government what its standpoint was on dialogue with SWAPO, and whether it still regarded SWAPO as a terrorist group.

Police Continue Observation of Neofascist Group

MB091424 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] The police are keeping a constant watch on the neo-Facist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) and, if its members contravened the law, justice would take its course, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

But, Mr Le Grange said, he was not prepared to release the results of a police inquiry into the AWB ordered a little over a year ago.

The investigation was ordered on the instructions of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha, in April last year after he was heckled at a National Party rally in Pretoria during by-elections, in the Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Waterkloof constituencies.

Mr Le Grange was approached for comment on the inquiry in the light of renewed controversy over the AWB, sparked by a fiery speech by its leader, Mr Eugene Terre' Blanche, at the weekend at the founding of the new Afrikaner Volkswag (AV) in Pretoria.

While he was not prepared to disclose the results of the inquiry, Mr Le Grange gave the assurance that the police maintained a close scrutiny of the AWB and would not hesitate to charge the organisation if it contravened the law.

Mr Peter Gastrow, a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on law and order, said yesterday: "Now that Mr Terre Blanche has been elevated to a cultural leader, his dangerously militant views can be even more destructive than if he remained a political leader."

He added: "His political programme of a one-party, authoritarian state, nationalisation and a white dictatorship compares with that of the Nazis in many respects. I don't think we can afford people with these views."

Meanwhile, it appears the pivotally important Afrikaans cultural organisation, the Federasie van Afrikaaanse Kulturvereenigings (FAK), is almost certain to become an arena for a fight for supremacy between the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) and the AV.

SWAZILAND

Minister Denies Reports of ANC Handover to RSA

MB091744 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] The minister without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, has refuted, on behalf of the prime minister, the ANC claims that the country has handed over to the South African police four of its members who were held at Bhunya. Addressing a news conference attended by local reporters at the cabinet office today, he said the truth is that some ANC cadres stormed the Bhunya Prison and freed their comrades by force, an action previously done at Simunye by the same group. The minister condemned the foreign media for propagating lies about the present situation the country was facing in connection with recent ANC violent activities, and called on them to come to Swaziland to find out the truth for themselves.

He also condemned ANC demonstrations in Washington and New York as uncalled for, because Swaziland was trying to solve the current problems through peaceful means with the ANC authorities. Mr Mnisi said the country had recently received a two-man ANC delegation and discussed the present situation, which has led to great misunderstanding. He said the delegation sounded reasonable, and promised that a high-powered ANC delegation was forthcoming. The minister said lately they have

been told that they are no longer going to come to Swaziland because of visa problems. Nevertheless, the minister said, the government is still expecting the ANC leaders in Swaziland. Mr Mnisi further said the ANC delegation will be free to use the Swazi flight from Nairobi or Lusaka, and called for an end to the ANC's violation of Swazi laws and the killing of innocent Swazi nationals. He said if such action continues, it will meet fierce resistance by the whole kingdom.

RSA Drafting Bill To Bar Border Case Legalities
MB091933 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 9 May 83 pp 1, 16

[By *TIMES* reporter]

[Text] The South African Government is understood to be drafting a new law which will block either Enos Mabuza or Chief Gatsha Buthelezi from going to court on the border readjustment issue with Swaziland.

The new Bill is being drafted by the South African Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, according to sources in Pretoria.

The source said the Bill seeks to clear the way for the transfer of Kangwane and Ngwavuma to Swaziland. The Bill will also make all previous judicial pronouncements on the border resettlement talks null and void.

"Mabuza is very frightened by this Bill and is running around seeking legal advice," Kangwane Council of Chiefs secretary, Mr David Lukhele said.

Mr Mabuza has recently returned from Europe where he went to seek assistance. He went to see the International Commission of Jurists in Geneva. And, according to Mr Lukhele, he also went to see a British millionaire who has some interests in the local deposits at Tonga in Kangwane.

In the opening speech of the Kangwane legislative assembly after his return from Europe, Mr Mabuza attacked Swaziland and accused it of being collaborator of South Africa to balkanise the Republic.

Mr Lukhele reacted by saying: "How can any Swazi leader genuinely say such a thing when he knows well that there were no internationally recognised borders between the two countries?"

In another development in Kangwane, the proprietors of *THE KANGWANE TIMES* newspaper have announced that the paper was closing down.

A notice to all subscribers, signed by one of the proprietors, Mrs L. Van Staden, reads: "One of the partners of *THE KANGWANE TIMES* is going to Cape Town. For this reason the partnership has to be wound up. This process will take approximately three months and the result is that no newspaper will appear during this period."

Minister Criticizes Local, Foreign Media
MB091919 Mbabane Domestic Television in English 1815 GMT 9 May 84

[Statement by Minister Without Portfolio Mhambi Mnisi in Mbabane on 9 May 1984 — recorded]

[Text] The main issue at present is the ANC. We have read from the newspapers, we have heard from the broadcasting services of the various world [as heard] reporting that four of the ANC people held at Bhunya Prison were taken over by the top brass of our police and handed over to South Africa. We have lost our sons in the police force and also in the Army. They have been killed for this country, and not a single nation extended any condolences to the Swazi nation. Instead, we have been criticized and condemned in all the news media. Nobody came to Swaziland to find out about the truth of the whole issue. Instead, we read from papers abroad that we had to be condemned in the United Nations, in the OAU, in the Nonaligned Conference because we were inhuman, we did not sympathize with the people who are freedom fighters.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is a pity because, when genuine refugees came into this country they were given asylum by our late beloved King Sobhuza II. During those days, whenever bandits and robbers came into the country with arms of war, our police did their duty, and there was not a single shot fired during those days. But it is surprising now-a-days that when our police force and our Army do their duty to protect this country, they are fired upon and killed. And nobody ever extended any sympathy to the Swazi nation for this cruel, cold-blooded murder. Instead, we have been condemned in Washington, DC. We have been condemned in New York; in spite of the fact that, if we had proper leaders of nations, instead of taking things from the media and start shouting about them, they would have come to Swaziland and found out the truth.

Indeed, we have reported these incidents of the killing of our sons to the OAU, and I must say that we are really grateful to the OAU because it did send an observer to come and find out the truth about what took place in Swaziland. And, indeed, we did notify the headquarters of the ANC in Lusaka. Instead, what did we receive? We were told that a certain Bheki was demanding that the ANC held in our prisons should be released from the prisons.

Instead, we were told that in Soho — I do not know what is in Soho — was demanding the release of the ANC bandits who were roaming the country fully armed. And not a single nation, not a single leader, wanted to find out what was going on in Swaziland. Instead, we are just being condemned.

It is surprising that we had a man called Mabhida, and Mr Zuma. They came here representing the leadership of the ANC, and they did report that they were just the forerunners. Their superiors were coming to talk to the Swazi nation about this incident.

And, indeed, we waited for them patiently, just to be told of late that the leadership cannot come to Swaziland because they do not have visas. One is surprised. What is going on, then, in the leadership. If Mr Mabhida and Mr Zuma came to Swaziland

representing the ANC, what is now failing the leadership from coming over and having discussions with the leaders of the Swazi nation? All of a sudden we are told that we have given over four of the ANC people to the South African Government. One wonders: What is going on in this world?

ZAMBIA

About 80 SWAPO Leaders To Attend Lusaka Talks

MB092024 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 9 May 84

[Text] About 80 senior Namibian leaders of SWAPO are expected to take part in the Namibian independence talks in Lusaka with the South African delegation on Friday. The chief SWAPO representative in Zambia, (Aaron Muchimba), said today that among the SWAPO delegation to attend the talks will be Herman Toivo ja Toivo, founder member of the organization. He said that the arrival of the leaders today had been delayed because of the processing of travel documents of some of them.

Meanwhile, a three-man team from the organization of German-speaking Namibians arrived in Lusaka today to attend the independence talks. Speaking on arrival at the international airport, one of the observers, (Jurgen Volsberter), described the talks to be [words indistinct] they would be the first step to independence for Namibia. He said people in Namibia were fed up with war, and that they would like the matter resolved.

A team of foreign journalists from South Africa has also arrived in the country to cover the talks.

ZIMBABWE

RSA-Based Correspondents Told to Leave Country

MB091015 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0933 GMT
9 May 84

[Text] Harare, May 9, SAPA — Seven South African-based foreign correspondents, who arrived in Harare yesterday to go on the government's tour for journalists of the Matabeleland South curfew area, were told this morning they had to leave the country.

The seven earlier said they had arrived by car or aircraft and had passed through the border post at Beitbridge, or Bulawayo Airport yesterday without problems. However, this morning, the director of information, Mr Johan Tsimba, told them they could not join nearly 60 other local and foreign journalists assembled in Bulawayo for the trip.

The tour has been organised by the Department of Information in response to allegations in the foreign press of atrocities against ck hyphenationcivilians committed by members of Zimbabwe's security forces in their anti-dissident operations. Earlier, applications to join the tour by eight other reporters were turned down.

However, Mr Tsimba said that two television camera crews — representing the BBC and ITN, both of whom are based in South Africa — had been granted permission to participate "by special arrangement."

Under the Kadoma declaration signed by frontline states last year, member countries may reserve the right to exclude foreign correspondents who are based in South Africa from entry.

The group of journalists is to be briefed by Army commander Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo and the commissioner of the Zimbabwe Republic police, Mr Wiradzai Nguruve. The minister of state for defence, Mr Ernest Kadungure, is also in the area for the trip.

RSA Journalists Join Matabeleland South Tour

MB091515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT
9 May 84

[Text] Bulawayo, May 9, SAPA — Foreign and local journalists touring the Matabeleland South curfew area today were free to visit any area or camp in the affected zone on request, the army commander, Lieutenant General Rex Nhongo said. Briefing journalists before departure to the curfew area at the Ministry of Information Offices in Bulawayo General Nhongo said: "We will not bar you from visiting any area you propose."

In a related development, the seven South African-based foreign journalists who had earlier been barred from the tour by the director of information, Mr John Tsimba, were allowed to join the party.

The present were first taken to Brady Barracks outside Bulawayo to see weapons said to be seized from captured dissidents before going to Matabeleland South. The reporters have asked to be taken to Brunapeg in Plumtree, Antelope Mine, Kezi and Gwanda — reported to be among the worst trouble spots.

Accompanying the journalists were General Nhongo, the commissioner of police, Mr Wiridzayi Nguruve, and the Mr Tsimba. Mr Tsimba announced at the press briefing there would be a news conference after the trip. The minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, Mr Edison Zvobgo, would conduct it he said.